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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 19- BOMBAY SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

CRISIS IN NATIONAL CABINET OF BRITAIN

Acute Differences Over Fiscal Policy.

WILL "MAC" BE ABLE TO KEEP THE TEAM TOGETHER ?

LONDON, Jan. 22.

On the termination of a prolonged Cabinet meeting, it was officially announced that it was found impossible to reach a unanimous conclusion on the Fiscal Committee's recommendations.—Reuter.

(EARLIER).

ACUTE DIFFERENCES.

Mr. MacDonald's dramatic refusal to visit M. Laval and the cancellation of Sir John Simon's trip to Geneva, together with the wholesale cancellation of social engagements of the members of the Cabinet, are held in political circles to be the outward signs of the acute Cabinet differences on the Fiscal Policy.

THE STUMBLING BLOCKS.

Sir Herbert Samuel and Viscount Snowden are credited with being the stumbling blocks in the way of a comprehensive programme which is tentatively stated to comprise general emergency tariff of 10 to 15 per cent., pending the formation of a Commission to frame higher scale for non-essential imports.

SNOWDENIAN SCHOOL.

It is thought that the Free Traders might be induced to accept the plan as the revenue tariff, but the Snowdenian school is credited with contending that the situation has recently been profoundly altered by the suspension of the Gold Standard. Moreover, they oppose the adoption of an unalterable Fiscal Policy.

Hence, extraordinary interest is attached to the Cabinet meeting which opened this morning, as likely to prove one of the most critical in the lifetime of the present National Government and the test of diplomacy of Mr. MacDonald to keep his team together.—Reuter.

MAINTAINING NATIONAL UNITY

Device To Tide Over The Crisis

LONDON, Jan. 22.

A communique states that the Cabinet is, however, deeply impressed with the paramount importance at present of maintaining national unity. It was accordingly determined that some modification of the usual ministerial practice was required. It was decided that the Ministers who were unable to agree with the majority and their colleagues on the subject of import duties and cognate matters should be at liberty to express their views by speech and vote. Being essentially united on all other matters of policy, the Cabinet believes that it is hereby best interpreting the will of the nation.—Reuter.

"MAC" NOT TO SEE M. LAVAL.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

It is officially announced that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has regretfully declined the invitation to visit M. Laval during the week end to converse on current problems.—Reuter.

Sir J. Simon.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Owing to the pressure of Cabinet work, Sir John Simon has abandoned his intention to leave for Geneva on 23rd January for a meeting of the League Council on 25th January. Lord Cecil will represent Britain during the early meetings of the Council.—Reuter.

(For further news see 'Stop Press'.)

Drive Against Congress In Bombay Continues.

COLLEGES WATCHED BY C. I. D MEN

CONGRESS MONEY CONFISCATED

The drive by the Bombay Police against Congress still continues. On Friday one more arrest was effected under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. Mr. N. G. Dastur, a student of the Wilson College who had taken a prominent part in the activities of the Akhil Bharat Swadeshi Sabha, last year was put under arrest and sent to the Byculla House of Correction along with Mr. Maneklal Gandhi who was arrested on Thursday evening. Mr. Gandhi is also a student of the Wilson College.

COLLEGE STUDENTS SHADOWED BY C.I.D.

It appears that the local Colleges are now attracting the attention of the police. For the last three days the Elphinstone College as well as the Wilson College premises are closely watched by the C. I. D. officers and it appears those students who participated in the last Civil Disobedience movement have been shadowed from class room to class room.

HOTEL KEEPERS WARNED.

About ten hotel keepers, including two Iranis, were taken by the police first to the Lamington Road Police Station and then conveyed in a police van to the Police Headquarters. It is understood that the Police Commissioner warned the hotel keepers that under the new Ordinance it was a crime to assist known Congress workers in their unlawful activities, and if the hotel keepers supplied food to Congress volunteers they would be liable to prosecution even if they paid the money.

Some of the hotel keepers, it is understood, explained to the Police Chief that it was impossible for them to know who was an active Congress worker from among the large number of their customers.

CONGRESS MONEY CONFISCATED.

A sum of Rs. 40,000, deposited in the name of Messrs. Mathuradas Trikamji, Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo, Laxmidas Rawjee Tairsee and B. N. Motiwala, in the Central Bank was forfeited by the Government of Bombay by an order of the Governor-in-Council on Friday afternoon. The Government, it was said, were "satisfied that the amount was intended to be used for furthering the objects of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee which was an unlawful association."

Another small sum of Rs. 176 deposited with the same bank in the name of the B. P. C. C. was also forfeited. A similar sum of Rs. 65 only in the Punjab National Bank standing in the name of the B.P.C.C. was also forfeited.

(Details on pages 5 and 12.)

Mahatma's Letter To Miraben

SPINNING YARN & READING IN YERAVDA JAIL

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

In a letter this week to Miraben Mahatma Gandhi gives a good account of his own and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's health.

Referring to his spinning wheel Gandhiji says that he is as yet not spinning more than 200 yards daily. He is still busy with his arrears of sleep. He takes at least two hours of walking exercise during the day and adds that he is doing a fair amount of reading.—A. P.

India's First Policewoman

JOB FOR ANGLO-INDIAN WIDOW.

LUCKNOW, January 22.

An Anglo-Indian widow has been recruited as the Head Constable of Lucknow Police in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement on a salary of Rs. 50. She is without uniform but has been given a badge and is placed for duty in Aminabas "storm centre" in the city, where her duties are to assist civil police in arresting women Congress workers and pickets.

She is believed to be the first woman to be so appointed in India. It is understood that similar appointments will be made in Allahabad and Cawnpore.—A.P.

SMOKE FROM SUB-JAIL.

Attempt At Setting Fire To Building.

AHMEDABAD, January 22.

An attempt was made this evening to set fire to the building of the sub-jail situated in Badra. The sentry saw smoke coming out and a rag dipped in kerosene lying on the roof was seen burning. The fire was extinguished before it spread. A small portion of the roof was, however, burnt. The police is investigating into the matter.

The police have arrested two persons named Ratilal Keshavla. and Ishwar Lallu in connection with the fire in the local police station this morning.—A.P.

PANTHIHAL BOMB OUTRAGE.

CALCUTTA, January 22.

Information has been received that a bomb was thrown at the saloon of Mr. Quinton, District Magistrate, who was proceeding to Amta from Howrah. Mr. Quinton is reported to have been not hurt. The saloon was attached to the rear of the Light Railway train which left Howrah at ten this morning. As the train left Panthihal and was proceeding to Munshirhat a loud report like the explosion of a bomb was heard in the saloon. The train was brought to a standstill. The Superintendent of police on receiving information from a sub-Inspector travelling by the same train has left for the place of incident. Details are lacking.—A.P.

ARRESTS IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, Jan. 22.

The police searched the house of Mr. Jeshtaram Bhanvanji, Captain of the volunteers, who has been sentenced to fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment plus Rs. 1000 fine. The object of the police was to recover the fine, but as Mr. Jeshtaram's aged mother refused to admit them and locked the front door from inside, the police broke it open and searched the house for five hours, seized cash and articles valued at Rs. 50. Five women picketers were arrested in front of Europen firms and godowns where business in foreign cloth is being carried on. Mr. Sunderdas Vallabhdas, the ninth "Dictator" has been asked to deposit the Congress motor bus in the police station.—A.P.

EXTENSION OF MORATORIUM.

Germany's "No" To Britain.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Mr. MacDonald has formally invited M. Laval to London for the week-end.

Reuter learns that the British Government through its Ambassador in Berlin has suggested the extension of the existing moratorium as far as Europe is concerned for unstipulated period but the German Government has categorically declined it.—Reuter.

M. Briand Hands Over Charge To M. Laval.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Paris—There were many moist eyes at the Foreign Office to-day at losing longtime head when M. Briand formally handed over his office to M. Laval. The latter hopes to be able to visit Mr. MacDonald in London this week end as Mr. MacDonald is unable to go to Paris.—Reuter.

FRANCE & ECONOMIC PROBLEMS.

Mr. Goodenough On Gold Surpluses In America And France.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

"If France could make a gesture to the world as great as that contained in the Balfour Note, it would lead a long way towards the settlement of the economic problems." This opinion was expressed by M. Goodenough, presiding over a meeting of the shareholders of the Barclays Bank.

He drew attention to the heavy surpluses of gold in France and America, both of whose budgets would reveal substantial deficits. He asserted that unless means were found to make gold circulate more freely, gold would no longer be capable of serving as a basis of the currency, credit and measurement of world prices, in which case, those countries would inevitably be faced with enormous losses.—Reuter.

TRADE BETWEEN INDIA AND S. AFRICA

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Capetown.—The possibilities of trade between India and South Africa will be thoroughly explored at the Ottawa Conference as a result of the Round Table Conference here. Probably the Union Government will appoint its own Trade Commissioner in India in which connection Mr. Eric Louw, the South African Minister in Washington, is mentioned.—Reuter.

HARTAL AT DAR-ES-SALAAM

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Dar-es-Salaam.—In protest against the new one per cent. income tax, which has aroused opposition of the Europeans and the Indians the latter have declared hartal on the opening day of the Legislature next week.—Reuter.

FEDERAL FINANCE COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

It is understood that Mr. V. S. Sundaram, now on special duty in connection with Federal finance, revenue side, is appointed member of the Federal Finance Committee vice Mr. Shanker Rau. Mr. Sanjivi Rao, Secretary of the Committee, leaves for Bombay on the 27th to meet Lord Eustace Percy, the Chairman, and other members of the Committee who arrive on the 29th.—A. P.

INWARD AIR MAIL.

KARACHI, Jan. 22.

The inward air mail is expected at 19/30 hours to-day.—A. P.

SRINAGAR, Jan. 22.

The road on both sides of Banihal Pass has been cleared of snow and is open to through traffic from Jammu to Srinagar.—A. P.

"WAR" AGAINST CONGRESS IN N. W. F

Arrest Of Congress Leaders

PESHAWAR, Jan. 22.

The situation in the N.W.F. Province continues to be quiet. The attitude of villagers in Nabi sub-division has greatly improved. They voluntarily produced and burnt a large pile of Red Shirt uniforms. The whole village promised to refrain from disloyal acts.

The arrest of two Congress leaders in Togh village in Dohad has led to the remaining Red Shirts asking for pardon. They also voluntarily handed over to the police Red Shirt uniforms and other Congress equipment.

Several Khattak villagers and Congressmen in Teri area are voluntarily producing their uniforms and asking for pardon, saying that they were deluded by Mullas into believing that the Congress movement was religious.—A.P.

R. T. C. FRANCHISE COMMITTEE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 22.

A Communique states: With reference to the Communique published on 14th January, announcing the personnel of the Round Table Conference Committees, the following have also been invited and have agreed to serve on the Franchise Committee: Mr. C. Y. Chintamani and Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan.—A. P.

BARCELONA PROCLAIMS "RED" REPUBLIC.

Communists Plan General Strike Throughout Spain.

CABINET TAKING DRASTIC STEPS

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Madrid.—The Minister of Interior announces that the Anarchist Movement in Manresa has been quashed as a result of the arrival of troops.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Madrid.—The Cabinet is taking drastic measures for the restoration of public order. At a specially convened meeting, this afternoon, the Prime Minister Azana announced the Government's intention of suppresing the revolutionary movement with utmost vigour. Government had decided to dispatch considerable forces to the disaffected parts.

GENERAL STRIKE.

Besides the revolutionary strikes in progress in many towns, there was discontent in the Catholic provinces over the Government's measures against Church. The Minister of Interior states that a revolutionary general strike has broken out in North Barcelona between Manressa and Berga. The revolutionaries have cut wires in that area while at Navascues they have seized the central telephon exchange, and at Gallent they have occupied dynamite store.

COMMUNIST PLOT.

The Communists have planned a general revolutionary strike throughout Spain in which it is hoped to trick Monarchists into giving their support by means of a forged circular purporting to come from the National Confederation of workers. The Confederation has already warned workers to ignore the order, but it will take time for the warning to penetrate to the isolated corners of the country already reached by the bogus order.

REDS IN CORDOVA.

Reds in the Province of Cordova are sponsoring the movement and the Governor, in anticipation of an outbreak, is placing police forces at strategic positions. The Prime Minister opining that the trouble was due to the anarchist movement stated that orders had been given for the Fourth Division to move into the disaffected area.

He had issued the following order to General Commanding: 'A maximum of fifteen minutes is allowed between time your column appears before Manresa and complete suppression of revolt." Another battalion with a squadron of cavalry had been dispatched from Barbastro and the Minister of Marine had ordered a warship to proceed to Barcelona.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN GOVT.

Madrid.—After a declaration by the Premier that stern measures would be taken to maintain peace of the Cortes passed a vote of confidence in Government, by 289 votes to 4. The Premier stated that he had been assured that the affair in Manressa region was not so serious as it at first appeared.

Armed rebels numbering 200 are presumed to have surrendered.

Dictatorial powers have been granted to the Governor of Vizcaya who has been appointed a Government delegate to the Basque and Navarre Provinces and instructed to dismiss any officials whom he does not consider as trustworthy Republicans and replace them immediately. This is as a precaution against the growing Catholic movement, and also is a sop to the Leftists who have been incensed by the flaunting of Monarchist sentiment in the Basque and Navarre provinces.

IN BARCELONA.

Barcelona.—The city is surrounded by a large body of civil guards strategically placed in case of attack.

PLOT ON FRENCH FRONTIER.

Madrid.—Radio Station broadcast report this evening alleging that a Monarchist plot has been discovered on the French frontier.

Barcelona.—60 persons were arrested in a raid on a cafe known as the hotbed of revolutionaries. A number of others were arrested in a raid on the Trade Union Headquarters where general strike was being discussed.

COMMUNIST REPUBLIC?

Barcelona.—A Communist Republic has been proclaimed by revolutionaries in the towns of Salient, Suria and Berga in north Barcelona, in which revolutionaries are completely masters. Everything is at standstill. Town-halls have been seized and several civil guards have been wounded. Rebels have issued a manifesto stating that they will proclaim a Communist Republic all over Spain. The Red Flag is flying over the Town Hall at Manresa where the rebels have bombed barracks and civil guards causing many casualities. There was derailment of a train as a result of the rails having been torn up by rebels.—Reuter.

School Boys Flogged & Jailed In Dharwar.

AHMEDNAGAR DICTATOR SENTENCED FOR TAKING OUT PROCESSION

Dr. Dandekar Of Dahanu Gets 4 Months Hard Labour

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, Jan. 21.

Thirty-three students out of 70—the total strength of the English High School in Hanshbhavi have been arrested, eleven of whom have already been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 1 year to three years. The boys have been arrested mainly for cutting toddy trees and breaking earthen pots hung on such trees for receiving toddy. Mr. Vakil, Educational Inspector, S. D., visited Hansbhavi last week in connection with the situation but his visit seems to have had no effect. Eight boys in Hosritti were given 20 stripes each.

A batch of convicted persons from Hansbhavi and Bydgai numbering about 35 passed Dharwar last night 'en route', to Hindalgi Prison.

VILLAGERS FINED.

The authorities have been very prompt in awarding compensation to toddy contractors for the loss done to their trees by the Congress volunteers. They have fixed Rs. 1,600 as the compensation fine to be recovered from the villagers of Soodambi—a small village in Hirekerur taluka and attachments for the recovery of the fine have already commenced. The police have notified everywhere by beat of drums that no processions, Prabhat Pheries, meetings, or any other demonstrations be held in furtherance of the Congress programme.

DICTATORS JAILED.

Mr. Rangarao Kulkarni, LL.B. of Gadag, the second dictator of Mr. Krishnarao Pujar, Gadag, were sentenced yesterday to 18 months' R.I. and Rs. 200 fine each by Mr. Tilremath, 1st Class Magistrate, Dharwar. Yacharappa Kundargi, 2nd dictator of Gadag was awarded 6 months' R.I. and Rs. 100 fine. The distraint warrant for the collection of the fine from Mr. Rangarao Kulkarni was despatched to Gadag the same evening.

SATARA MAN ARRESTED IN DHARWAR.

Mr. Mahajan Shastri of Satara who was convicted in the last C. D. movement was staying in Dharwar for the last one year for studying Sanskrit and recently was giving some tuitions also. He was arrested here early this morning on a warrant from Satara under the ordinance and removed to Satara.

Ahmednagar's 6th Dictator Jailed

(From a Correspondent.)

AHMEDNAGAR, Jan. 22.

Seth Fakeerchand Hiralal, sixth dictator, was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment for leading a procession by the banned road.

Sjt. Bade and Messrs. Hukumchand Kothari and Motilal Meher of Rashtriya Pathashala who also accompanied the procession were sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment.

DR. DANDEKAR CONVICTED

Arrests At Dahnu

(From A Correspondent.)

DAHANU, Jan. 22.

Doctor P. R. Dandekar, second dictator, Dahanu Taluka Congress Committee who was arrested on 19th inst. was tried yesterday at Chinchani before the Sub-divisional Magistrate Mr. Wodeyar and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default one month more under Section 17(1), and 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of rupees 200, in default four months more under Section 17(2) Criminal Law Amendment Act, the sentences to run consecutively. He is awarded "C" class.

Sjt. Mukundrao Save of Bordi who was served with a notice under the ordinance and who had already broken the notice, surrendered himself to the police at Chinchani yesterday. He will be tried at Boisar on the 23rd inst. before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

READING'S CONDITION IMPROVES

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Cairo.—The nurse has arrived at Luxor. Lord Reading is suffering from a severe chill. His temperature is now falling and complications are not feared.—Reuter.

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Our client Bai KRISHNA LAXMI, widow of Vishnuprasad Hariprasad Desai, of Bhavnagar, has LOST or MISLAID her Share Certificate No. 161 of the Deccan Paper Mills Co., Limited, Poona. Anybody getting possession thereof is requested to return the same to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise our client will take the necessary steps to get a duplicate issued in her name from the said Company.

SHASTRI & CO.,
Attorneys for Bai Krishnalaxmi, widow of Vishnuprasad H. Desai.
4267

BARODA COLLEGE GOLDEN JUBILEE CELEBRATION

The celebration of the GOLDEN JUBILEE of the BARODA COLLEGE is POSTPONED. It is intended to have the celebration next cold weather by which time the main block of the Golden Jubilee Science Institute is expected to be completed.

PRINCIPAL,
Baroda College.
Baroda College,
Baroda, 21st January, 1932.
4266

NOTICE

We hereby withdraw and cancel all the REWARDS and PRIZES offered in our advertisements in different papers, Journals, and Almanacs in India and abroad published before the 29th day of January, 1932. All orders received by us shall henceforth be compiled as if the offer of Rewards or Prizes never existed. MANAGER: (1) GULZAR TRADING AGENCY, LAHORE, (2) PARKASH PHARMACY, LAHORE, (3) YOGA BHIASI ASHRAM, LAHORE, (4) RUHANI TILSIMAT OFFICE, LAHORE, (5) Prof. G. SHUNKER, LAHORE, (6) PARKASH JOTISH ASHRAM, LAHORE.
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4249

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BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

TENDERS for the following works will be received upto 1 P.M. (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1932.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders should be in sealed covers and endorsed with the description of the work.

Forms of contract, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 by the undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required:—

(1) Tenders for the work of Annual Repairs and Petty Works (General Branch) for A & B Wards, for one year (1-3-1932 to 28-2-1933).
(2) Tenders for the work of Annual Repairs and Petty Works (General Branch) for C, D and E Wards.
(3) Tenders for the work of Annual Repairs and Petty Works (General Branch) for F and G Wards including Bandra Slaughter Houses, Kurla, etc.
(4) Tenders for the work of white and colour-washing to the Municipal Buildings for the said one year.
(5) Tenders for the supply of materials, etc., for the said one year.

T. K. RODDAN,
City Engineer.
4271.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

—:o:—

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of GOVIND RANA KUMBHAR, a Brick Merchant, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kumbharwada 2nd Lane, outside the Fort ..... Deceased.
MADHAVJI GOVIND RANA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Kumbharwada 2nd Lane outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

ALL persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eleventh day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the twenty second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

H. A. VAKIL,
Dated 11th day of December, 1931.
Mr. RAMCHANDRA T. KARNIK,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
4272

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE of household furniture at No. 17, New Marine Lines, on SUNDAY, the 31st January, 1932, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) the property of Mrs. A. E. Robinson comprising drawing room, bed room, and dining room furniture, crockery, glassware, one Upright Grand "Knack" Piano, one Kelvinator and other household articles.

Also 1 Saloon Overland Whippet motor car, 4 Cylinder, Owner driven.

Will be on view three days before the sale. Catalogues may be obtained of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1759 of 1931.
BENGAL GLASS WORKS LTD.
vs.
JUSABALI ISMAIL EBRAHIM & ors.

To
JUSABALI ISMAIL EBRAHIM
and
DOUDALI ISMAIL EBRAHIM,
two of the defendants abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff Company have instituted this suit in this Court on the 13th day of August, 1931, against you and others for the recovery of the sum of Rs. 8,000/- for loss sustained by them for interest and costs.

You are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Office of the Registrar of this Court within 16 days and to file your Written Statement within 28 days from the date of this publication and to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate duly instructed by an attorney of this Court to answer the Plaintiff Co.'s claim on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which day you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case and take notice that in default of your causing appearance to be so entered this suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated, this 19th day of January, 1932.

(Sd.) N. GHATAK.
Master.
(Ed.) SATYENDRA NATH SEN,
Applicants' Attorney.
4268

V. B. PENDHARKAR

has great pleasure to announce the Maiden Show of

SONYACHA-KALAS
SONYACHA-KALAS
(PINNACLE OF GLORY.)

BY B. V. WARERKAR,

on
SUNDAY, 24th JANUARY, 1932 at 3-30 p.m.

SONYACHA-KALAS
of the
LALITKALADARSH
will make stage history at the
ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

—A Post-Card—

Affix three pice postal stamps and send it to us, mentioning your name and full address to get in return

'Kam Shastra'

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

GRATIS—POST FREE.

Alank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

Olympic Games

Los Angeles, California—The boxing, wrestling and weight-lifting events of the Olympic Games, to be celebrated in this city from July 30 to August 14, 1932, will be held in Olympic Auditorium, conveniently located half-way between Olympic Park and the business district of this city. Olympic Auditorium was built in 1923, and has a seating capacity of 10,400. It has been used since its completion for boxing, wrestling, indoor tennis matches and many public gatherings, as well as for operatic presentations. It is within a convenient distance of Olympic Village where the athletes will live, and also the gymnasiums which will be used for training purposes. The weight-lifting events will take place July 30 and 31; the wrestling from August 1 to 7, inclusive, and the boxing from August 9 to 13, inclusive. Complete information on the programme of the Games and ticket reservations may be obtained by writing to the Ticket Department, Olympic Games Committee, W. P. Garriott Building, Los Angeles, California, U. S. A.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 22.
Bankura, Darkee, Busrah.
Kaiser-I-Hind, Headlam, London.
Tusari, Jones, Genoa.

DEPARTURES

January 23.
Ellora, Carter, Karachi.
Ranpura, Furlong, London.

LOADING.

January 23.
Steamer. Kaiser-I-Hind for London.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORTS.

S.S. Ranpura:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s English mail steamer Ranpura, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Bankura:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer, Bankura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Tusari:—The T. M. Coy.'s steamer Tusari, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa, with a general cargo and passengers and hence she sailed for Java, with same bottom cargo and through passengers.

S.S. Ellora:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Ellora, will sail today for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, January 22.

S.S. Ranpura for London:—5 bales animal skin J. M. Rahimtoola; 3 bales animal skin B. P. and Hayley, Ltd.; 2 bales animal skin Grindlay and Co.; 1706791 Rs. Bar Gold National Bank of India; 338512 Rs. Bar gold M. M. and Co; 402543 Rs. bar gold M. M. and Co.; 206091 Rs. bar gold M.M. and Co; 1360 bags groundnut oil cakes Ishwardas and Co.; 472182 Rs. bar gold 83796 Rs. bar gold, 84915 Rs. bar gold and 1522846 Rs. bar gold Chartered Bank of India A. & China; 749847 Rs. bar gold gold and 1042217 Rs. bar gold, A Shroff; 1423101 Rs. bar gold Netherland Trading Society.

For Marseilles:—1280 bags groundnuts R. Ratilal and Co.; 58648 Rs. bar gold sovereigns K. M. Jethalkilan; 28666 Rs. bar gold Sovereigns D. P. Shroff.

S.S. Tenerife for Hamburg:—20 cases gum olibonum B. Valimchand; 8800 bags ground oil cotton flag Chimanlal and Sons; cotton fly Chimanlal and Sons; 110 bales cotton fly and 17 bales cuttings L. D. Vora; 220 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

Antwerp:—56 bales cotton fly Indian Produce Export Co.; 200 bags niger seed S. M. Rajgor and Co.

For Ratterdom:—4074 bags groundnut oil cakes A. Oomerbhoy; 65 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

For Gottenburg:—55 bales cotton thread waste L. C. Vora.

For Ghent:—250 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

S.S. Nippon for Hamburg:—14 bales casings A. D. Meyer and Co.; 181 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Ratterdom:—2800 bags groundnut oil cakes M. Hoosen and Son.

For Antwerp:—64 bags mustard seed. 70 bags niger seed J. Daval.

S.S. Starmfels for Antwerp:—880 bags groundnut oil cakes Ishwardas and Co.

For Ratterdom:—5000 bags jowari T. B. Thadani and Son.

S.S. Tarantia for Manchester:—104 drms. Castor oil A. Hargovandas and Co.

S.S. Aquileia for Genoa:—600 bags linseed K. Devchand and Co; 55 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.; 2 pots Palma Rosa oil Volkart Bros.

For Naples:—6400 bags groundnuts K. Devchand and Co.

For Jaffa:—4 bags cotton yarn, A. H. Diah.

For Tripoli:—10 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diah.

For Beyrouth:—4 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diah.

For Alexandretta:—70 bales cotton yarn A. H. Diah.

For Famagusta:—8 bales cotton yarn David Mills Co.

S.S. Shinnoh Maru for Osaka:—50 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Shanghai:—125 bales cotton raw V. Morarji.

S.S. Hankow Maru for Kobe:—200 bls. cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 400 bales cotton raw Kotak and Co.

For Nagasaki:—50 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—100 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha, Ltd.; 150 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

S.S. Mino Maru for Shanghai:—200 bales cotton raw Birla Bros; 300 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—300 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

S.S. Havre Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw N. Nagshi and Co.; 1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.; 200 bales cotton raw Nissho Co.; 300 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Yokkaichi:—100 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha, Ltd.

For Osaka:—800 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, January 22.

S.S. Indra, agents L. Triestino from Genoa:—670 cases art. silk yarn; 100 cases silk cranath; 43 cases mercury; 50 cases condensed milk; 191 cases motor covers; 27 cases rugs; 170 cases tiles; 47 cases vermouth; 50 cases congo red; 50 cases camphor; 508 bags carytes; 40 drms dyes; 58 drms. chemicals.

From Catarica:—3450 bags sulphur.

From Naples:—30 sasss cotton tissues; 63 cases maccoroni; 200 cylinders liquid chlorine.

From Marseilles:—50 cases gum styrax; 35 cases vermouth; 364 cylinders liquid chlorines; 170 cases chemicals; 900 csts. tiles; 100 cases nails.

From Leghora:—12200 pcs. tiles (marble); 110 cases German silver ware; 150 cases chemicals; 185 bags boran; 275 pcs. marble slates.

S.S. Rawalpindi agents M. M. and Co., for Shanghai:—207 cases raw silk; 200 bags beans; 32 cases art. silk yarn, 53 cases voil yarn.

From Hongkong:—100 cases milk; 26 cases silk goods; 46 cases raw silk.

From Penang:—722 slates two.

From Yokohama:—19 cases silk goods.

From Colombo:—132 H.C tea.

S.S. Chinkoa agents M. M. & Co., from Calcutta:—1475 bags rice, 525 bales cloth; 1475 bales gunnies; 70 bales jute twine; 17 bales jute canvas 4275 bags tea; 221 coils yellow rope; 140 coils manila rope; 362 empty drums; 815 bags betel nuts; 825 drms. paint; 48 bdle. white metal; 30 cases aloes; 131 cases medicine; 70 drms. enamel; 6825 bdle cast iron pipes and fittings; 146 bags starch; 39 cases drugs; 85 cases electric fans; 1110 cases C. I. pans; 250 bales paper; 17 cases ink tablets; 44 cases soap; 25 drms. spirit; 60 drms. chemicals.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 22.

B. C. RATE—
T.T. 1/6 1/16.
D.D. 1/6 3/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 1/8 Jan.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 5/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6 7/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 15/32 Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6, 7/16 Feb.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32, March.
NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T.T. 388.
Banks Selling T T 387.
Banks Buying T T 380.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D. D. 653.
Banks Buying D D 677.
AMSTERDAM—
Banks Selling D. D. 64-3/8.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 146 nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 135.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D. D. 96-1/8.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D.D. 126-1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155
JAVA—
Banks Selling D.D. 64-5/8.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.46-1/4 21st inst.
Shanghai/London 1/10 5/8 22nd inst.
Japan/London 2/2 1/4 21st inst.
London/Paris 87.85 21st inst.
London/Belgium 25.00 21st inst.
London/Switzerland 17.75 21st inst.
London/Italy 68.75 21st inst.
London/Berlin 14.60 21st inst.
London/Holland 8.59 21st inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold 20th inst. £6:0:0; 21st inst. £5:19:5.
Silver London Ready 20th inst. 18 15/16; 21st inst 19 1/8.
Silver London Forward 20th inst. 19 3/16; 21st inst. 19 3/8.
Silver New York Ready 20th inst. 29 3/4; 21st inst. 29 7/8.
London Discounts 3 Mos 20th inst. 5 5/8 p.c.; 21st inst. 5 9/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 20th inst. 5 7/8 p.c.; 21st inst 5 3/4 p.c.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 6 per cent.
Money Call 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Months 5-1/2 per cent.
6 Months 5½ per cent.
Tone:—Steady.

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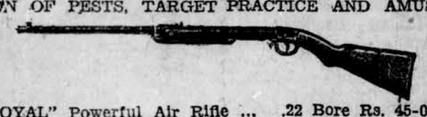
AIR RIFLES .22 AND .177 CALIBRES.

POWERFUL "DIANA" AIR RIFLES—INVALUABLE FOR DESTRUCTION OF PESTS, TARGET PRACTICE AND AMUSEMENT.



"ROYAL"	Powerful Air Rifle ...	.22 Bore	Rs. 45-0-0
"DIANA"	Powerful Air Rifle ...	.22 Bore	Rs. 40-0-0
"DIANA"	Powerful Air Rifle ...	.177 Bore	Rs. 35-0-0
"TELL"	Powerful Air Rifle ...	.177 Bore	Rs. 25-0-0

No license required except in Burma.

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THE BOMBAY ARMS & AMMUNITION STORES.

Dealers in High Class Arms, Ammunition and Shooting Requisites

York Building:—232. Hornby Road. Bombay.

Telegrams:—"BOARAM" Write for Catalogue. *Telephone No.* 21523

SURATWALLA J.J. & SONS

—is smart in appearance, and yet strong enough to bear the hardest wear. The heels and soles are made of compressed leather.

INDIA'S BEST SHOES

From Rs. 6/8

In suggesting Flex Footwear we offer you the quality of Shoe which has, in three years won the approval of 6,000,000 buyers.

FLEX FOOTWEAR.

SURATWALLA J. J, & SONS,

MANGALDAS ROAD, LANE Opp. G. T. Hospital, BOMBAY.

MALATTINE

GLYCERINE SOAP
DRALLE'S

AVAILABLE AT ALL STORES

An economical soap with an exquisite and lasting fragrance ..... cleansing and refreshing ..... and perfect soap for the complexion.

Sole Agents :—**A.V.R.A. ADYCAPPA CHETTY,**

191, PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

SUPPORT INDIAN INDUSTRIES

INDIAN MANUFACTURED GOODS OF ALL CLASSES ARE AVAILABLE

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CHURCHGATE ST. BOMBAY.

THE HOUSE

For

Quality Steel Furniture.

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STEEL EQUIPMENT Co.

HEAD-OFFICE & WORKS:- OPP. P.O. MAZAGAON, BOMBAY. 10. TELE Grams ALLWYN Bombay Phone 41014.

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INSURANCE COMPANIES

Demand of every Indian to support Indian Concerns

If "Buy British & Be British" Is Good for ENGLAND—

"BE INDIAN & SUPPORT INDIA"

Should be our daily prayer.

ISSUED BY

THE INDIAN INSURANCE CO.'S ASSOCIATION.

A "SPOT CASH" BARGAIN

During December we make a SPECIAL OFFER

EVENING DRESS SUIT
Rs. 125.

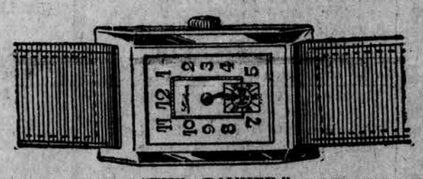
DINNER JACKET SUIT
Rs. 115.

HOAR & COMPANY,

139, ESPLANADE, BOMBAY.

WATCHES

FORM THE MOST ACCEPTABLE PRESENTS



"THE BANKER."

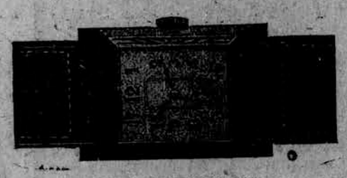
Nickel	... Rs. 20.	Silver	... Rs. 25.
Rolled Gold	... Rs. 30.	Chromium	... Rs. 35.

18 kt. Gold Rs. 75.
Radium dial Rs. 2 Extra.

"JAR PROOF No. 402"

Nickel Rs. 20. Silver Rs. 25.
R. G. Rs. 30.

9 kt. Gold	..	Rs. 45
14 kt. Gold	..	Rs. 50
Radium dial	Rs.	2 Extra.



"THE SPORTSMAN"

Silver	... Rs. 15.	R. G.	... Rs. 30.
Chromium	... Rs. 25.	18 kt. Gold	... Rs. 50.

Radium dial Rs. 2 Extra.

LOOK OUT FOR FURTHER BARGAINS IN THIS SPACE NEXT WEEK.

WILSON WATCH CO.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

FREE STOVES

HAVE YOU QUALIFIED FOR OUR SOUVENIR GIFTS OF STAR STOVES?

IF not cut this out and post it to us with your name and address or PURCHASE your KEROSENE requirements from Burmah-Shell RED and GREEN Tankcarts or from our nearest depot and get a

SOUVENIR COUPON.

ADAMJI LOOKMANJI & CO.

127, Fort Street, BOMBAY.

HEALTHOTONE

Is of vital importance to your children.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO ASK YOUR CHEMIST ALL ABOUT IT.

HEALTHOTONE

GERMAN SCIENTIST ON
GODREJ'S INDIAN-MADE VEGETABLE

TOILET SOAPS

UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL.

Messrs. GODREJ SOAPS, LTD.

I am a German and was led to use your soap in Munich, Germany, by an advertisement I read in an Indian Paper.

I am a scientist and have devoted years of study to the functions of the human skin.

I find that soaps made of animal fats, however excellent, are a source of great danger as they clog the pores and retard the free flow of perspiration from the skin.

I have tested by personal use and chemical experiment your soaps exclusively made from vegetable oils and can say with authority that, far from clogging the pores, the oleaginous substances assist the flow of perspiration, thus freeing the channels from deleterious foul matter and the balasmic effect of the oils used promotes the tone of the skin.

I would unhesitatingly give your soap No. 1 the place of honour as a beauty soap.

As a hair wash, for promoting and eliminating dandruff, it can rank with the best soaps. Its daily use should form an item of every woman's toilet and even of the sterner sex.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) AR L. LUSURTZE.

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Man sells to the individual: the Newspaper to the multitude

Lack of Calcium causes Weakness

Build up your Strength

with KALZANA—
the Calcium Food

Calcium is the mortar of your health, the element that gives your body the power of resistance. Any real lack of this vital element will make your body "shaky," and spoil your health.

A few typical symptoms of too little calcium in the body are: susceptibility to colds, skin troubles, weak and decayed teeth, hair falling out, acidity, rickets and many other common minor ailments. Indeed, innumerable ailments are caused by calcium deficiency. Kalzana, the scientific calcium food supplies this much needed element in the most easily absorbed form.

Kalzana removes the root cause of so many such complaints. It strengthens the body and the heart. It gives a new power of resistance and a new feeling of health and vitality. Kalzana will improve the health of mother and child, of man and boy. It is a calcium **food** and contains no drugs, so that it is absolutely harmless. Kalzana **must** do you good.

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

At all Chemists & Bazars.

BEST AND THE CHEAPEST

Wrist Watch at so moderate price that you can't get. It is quite sound in construction, shape lovely fit for every one. Machinery quite strong. Price back on disapproval. Guaranteed for 5 years. Try it once and you will find it quite satisfactory. Price Rs. 4/4 and Rolled Gold Rs. 4/12 Packing and Postage As. 7 extra.

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India Equitable Insurance Co., Ltd.

A few DISTRICT AGENTS in Karnataka, Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Khandesh and Special Agents on Special Terms to work in the City and Suburbs of Bombay. The candidates must be fairly educated and well connected and must possess some knowledge of this business. Eligible candidate will be taken on encouraging monthly allowance and liberal commission.

Apply To THE SECRETARY, BOMBAY BRANCH, Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Sole Agents:—V. PRABHA & Co., Sandhurst Road, BOMBAY 4.

PRESENT NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

Duty Of The Indian Working Class.

Mr. R. S. Rukker writes:—

The critical times through which we are passing makes it absolutely imperative, to state what is the position of the Trade Union Movement in the present situation. The economic depression through which the country was passing had already made the lot of the Indian Working Class extremely miserable and pitiable. Now to add to this serious difficulty, the whole country has been thrown into a political whirlwind of the greatest magnitude. That the T. U. C. could not be a party to any repressive measures was made plain and clear beyond doubt. The rule of ordinances, arrests and prohibitory orders naturally came in for strong condemnation. There was a strong feeling in favour of all peaceful efforts in the cause of Indian Freedom. But opinions differed greately as to the exact method which should be adopted by the Trade Unions in helping the fight for national freedom. At the same time, every one realised the futility of any individual efforts in this direction. It was very strongly felt that though in the last national fight, the Indian Working Class contributed very largely to the success of the movement still at the time of the time of the Gandhi-Irwin Truce, workers feel that they were let down by the Congress Leaders, in as much as the Meerut Accused were not let off. The extreme apathy and in difference shown to M. N. Roy's case by the large number of Congress Leaders, was another grievance rankling in the minds of the workers. All these reasons made it impossible for the T. U. C. to allow itself to be tied to the chariot wheels of any political party. The T.U.C. therefore had to chalk out its own programme of action, of offering a joint resistance to wage cut, retrenchment, unemployment and enhanced taxation. It has called upon the Trade Unions to build up a 100 per cent Trade Union organisation and to prepare for a general strike, in all industries. Efforts have also been made to restore Unity in the Trade Union Movement and it is expected that both the important Groups in the Trade Union Movement is the T. U. C. and the T. U. Federation will chalk out a joint programme of action to meet the common danger.

The duty of the Indian Working Class is therefore very plain and clear. It aught to implicitly carry out the programme laid down by the T. U. C. at Bombay. Trade Unions in India should learn now that they have to stand on their own legs and carry on their fight through their own organisations. Self help and Self Reliance should be their motto.

I can not but sound a note of serious warning to the Government, that its repressive policy both against the Indian National Congress and the Trade Union Movement will lead the movement underground and attract the starving masses to more radical and revolutionary movements.

EX-KHEDIVE AND SYRIAN THRONE.

Tory Papers On His "Ambitions".

"INDIAN MUSLIMS" FOR ABDUL MEDJID?

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" wrote in Mail Week:—

Abbas Hilmi Pasha, the ex-Khedive of Egypt, who was deposed by the British authorities in December, 1914, for holding communication with the King's enemies, is endeavouring to secure for himself the prospective throne of Syria. It is unlikely that he has received, or will receive, any encouragement and support whether from the French High Commissioner or from the Syrian nation. But he is striving hard to win favour with both.

COOL RECEPTION IN BRITAIN

The ex-Khedive is possessed of considerable wealth, and, in addition, some months ago, renounced all claims to the Egyptian throne in return for an annual pension of £30,000 from the Egyptian Government. He spent several weeks in London during last autumn for the purpose of rehabilitating himself in the eyes of the British Government and of British opinion.

He was received in official circles, and politically speaking with a frigid politeness. The British Government was naturally in no mood to lend an ear to any criticism by him of the present regime in Egypt.

HIS KHILAFAT AMBITIONS.

Accordingly, he turned his eye and ambitions in a new direction, and professed the keenest interest in the suggested restoration of the Khilafat at Jerusalem or in India. He held numerous conversations on this subject with some of the Indian Princes and Moslem delegates. But the Indian Moslems manifested a marked preference, as a possible Khalifah for the more spiritual figure of Abdul Medjid, the ex-Turkish Khalifa, and Abbas Hilmi Pasha was not slow to realise that he had altogether failed to convince Great Britain of his innocence in 1914.

PARIS CONVERSATIONS.

He then proceeded to Paris, where he sought to persuade French statesmen of his suitability for the throne of Syria, the establishment of which is being spoken of in connection with the early termination of the French Mandate. My information is that the responsible heads of the French Government, and (contrary to certain rumours) the French High Commission in Syria, have refrained from giving him the slightest encouragement.

He is anxious to visit Syria, and to cross the border into Palestine and Irak. But for this he would require a British visa, and the trouble which his presence on Palestinian soil might occasion is too well understood in London. Similarly, throne, in proximity to the Egyptian border, could not but cause anxiety to the Egyptian border, could not but cause anxiety to the British Governments.

"PROTECTING" THE PEOPLE OF INDIA.

British Tribute To Willingdon's Policy.

The "South Wales News" wrote in Mail Week:—

The arrest of Gandhi and his principal comrade-in-arms in the Congress party has been followed, as was inevitable, by other drastic action by the Government of India designed to meet the perilous situation which the leaders of that party had brought about. A decree has been issued declaring the Congress working committee—which should be described as the dictator of party policy rather than a merely executive body—to be an unlawful organisation, while special measures have been devised, and are to be put into operation immediately, for the purpose of thwarting the unlawful activities in which Congress leaders have threatened to engage and which, it is to be feared, may be extensively practised through the district organisations of the party. The Government of India cannot do less; it may find itself compelled by the course of events to do much more. The first business of a Government is to maintain its own authority, not merely for its own sake but for the purpose of preserving the fabric of public order, and with it the protection of life and property and the rights and liberties which are essential to the well-being of the people. In undertaking this campaign against the Congress policy of intimidation, violence and terror the Government of India is simply discharging its natural and inevitable functions. It is true that the measures taken by the Government are exceptional in character, but the circumstances also are exceptional, and it is the Congress party which has made them so. If Congress policy is allowed to take effect not only will the commerce of the country be laid in ruins and its credit destroyed, but tumult, riot and murder will be rife, accompanied in all probability by scenes of almost unthinkable ferocity such as those recently enacted at Cawnpore. Against the dastardly contrivings of Congress and the "hell let loose" to which those contrivings would lead the Government of India must protect the people.

Congress leaders have made no secret of their aims and methods and there will be no mysteries subsequently to unravel. They have, in effect, repudiated the Round Table Conference and they have no use for the three committees of public men which have been appointed to go from this country to India for the purpose of continuing the work of the conference. Before even their representative at the conference returned to Bombay they had set murder afoot in Bengal and, in the United Provinces, a no-rent agitation the purpose of which was to create trouble for the Government, placing before it the alternatives of repressive action or acceptance of a state of things which meant the voluntary cessation of governmental functions and the loss of a considerable part of the State revenues. The statement by the Government of India issued at New Delhi yesterday places the political issues in the clearest light. The Government was compelled to take action to defeat an attempt to set up what in polite language has been described as a parallel Government but which the plain man would prefer to call a rebel Government. Congress had declared war on the State, and the State had no course open to it but to accept the challenge.

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Words cannot adequately describe its manifold virtues. One can rightly estimate its worth only by its use. During my huge practice of 25 years, handling most complicated cases, not merely among the gentry, but also among Native Chiefs, practising doctors, professional classes and Government Officers, both European and Indian, I have proved its worth on thousands of helpless victims whose health was shattered by continued addiction to unfortunate habits, over-indulgence or wet dreams, fret and worry, over-exertion, excessive brain work, frequent attacks of cold, violent changes of weather and exhausting diseases.

Numerous Physicians are daily prescribing it to their patients, convinced as they are of the capacity of Anand-Vilas to increase the power of resistance and to enable the vital force to over-power disease virus. It is thus an Elixir of Life indeed, for those who have lost their vitality, vigor and memory, and are prone to various diseases. Medical people all over India are earnestly requested to give a trial to this panacea for the benefit of their patients. Although it is worth its weight in gold, it is priced sufficiently low to enable all classes of people to take advantage of its marvellous health-bestowing powers. Price only Rs. 6/- for a bottle for 40 days' use. Sole Agents:—Messrs. ANGRA BROS., 1st Floor, Babalal Mansion, Chowpatty, Bombay, & Maharatwara, Indore. Stockists:—Premier Medical Store, Chandni Chowk, Delhi; Siri Ram Khanna, General Merchant, Chowk, Allahabad; Jagannathdas Balbhadardas, Chok, Benares.

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Bombay, 17th June, 1931

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Ringworm of all kinds.
Weeping Eczema.
Infantile wet eczema.
HERPES, eczema on the scalp.
Dhobi's itch.
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Watering and itching blisters on the foot and on or between toes known as "Hongkong foot."

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Will Not Stain Clothes.

It dries up on application.
Will not injure the most delicate skin.

Price—
Large size Re. 1/- per bottle.
Small size As. 10/- per bottle.

At all Chemists or direct from
INTERNATIONAL REMEDIES CO., 4, Queen's Rd., Fort, Bombay.

ALLEGED RESIGNATION OF HEJAZ HEALTH DEPT. OFFICIALS

Ibn Saud's Secretary's Denial

The following telegram from Bahrein, dated January 18, was addressed by the Secretary of Ibn-Saud, King of Hedjaz and Nejd, to Mr. Abdul Rahman Algosaibi (Agent of King Ibn-Saud in India) Bombay:—

"It was published by Reuter that most of the Health Department officials have resigned and country remained without doctors and that founded."

the Ambassadors at Djeddah have decided to advise their Governments to discourage pilgrims, fearing that they may be exposed to the danger of diseases owing to lack of doctors, and that the Hedjaz Government does not allow doctors to enter Hedjaz. The fact is that all these news are false, and the number of doctors and officials of Health Department at Hedjaz and Nejd at present is not less than before; and the Ambassadors have not given any advice to their Governments in view of what has been falsely rumoured. All these news are entirely un-

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Allahabad	Delhi	Madras	Poona	Trichinopoly
Bangalore	Jalgaon	Mandalay	Raipur	Trivandrum
Bhopal	Karachi	Mangalore	Ranchi	Vizagapatam

INDIA'S NATIONAL STRUGGLE AND CATHOLICS.

Some Home Truths.

A BLUNT QUESTION TO LEADERS.

In the course of an article under the captain "Repression" the Anglo-Lusitano, a Catholic daily of Bombay writes:

During the past fortnight the Government of India has executed a fierce and well-planned offensive against the Indian National Congress with a view to stamp out the Civil Disobedience movement. Mr. Gandhi has been interned and so also Mr. Patel, President of the Indian National Congress. Congress organisations have been declared unlawful, and all persons known to be or to have been engaged in furthering Congress activities have been arrested and imprisoned. Various new ordinances have been issued to meet the menace of the Civil Disobedience Movement and the police and the magistracy have been armed with drastic powers to deal with civil resisters and their sympathisers. The Government is evidently determined to give no quarter to Congress this time and is prepared to employ all the weapons in its armoury and to forge new ones, if necessary, to crush the spirit of "rebellion" in the country.

The Indian Nationalists demanded an absolute transfer of power into the hands of the people of India; the British Government was prepared to delegate certain powers to the Indian Legislatures, but proposed to retain in its own hands control over Defence, Finance and Foreign Relations. The British Premier was prepared to concede Provincial Autonomy at once and to postpone the introduction of responsibility at the Centre, but the Indian delegates rejected, with one voice, the preferred boon. They demanded responsibility at the Centre simultaneously with the grant of autonomy in the Provinces.

The claim of the Indian Nationalists is that India is a nation and they seek to negotiate with England as one nation with another. The British, on the other hand, choose to believe that India is still in need of tutelage, that Indians are not fit to rule themselves, and that without British guidance and protection the country is certain to be plunged into chaos.

The negotiations between England and Ireland were completed more rapidly although the difficulties facing the negotiators were equally serious owing to the attitude of Ulster and the existence of a Protestant minority in the South of Ireland.

The issues at stake are great. The national movement is certain to produce serious and lasting effects, whether it be successful or not. What should be the Catholic attitude towards it? The Catholics, it must be acknowledged to their shame, are more concerned with selfish considerations as to their future in a Swaraj ist India than in contributing their share to the struggle for freedom. Good citizenship is not merely passive. A neutral or apathetic attitude to the struggle for freedom is scarcely a mark of good citizenship and cannot earn for us the respect or esteem of Government or of our neighbours. What is not desirable is that they should adopt a negative and colourless attitude. It is for the acknowledged leaders of Catholic opinion to give the Catholics a lead. Will they do so?

Why "Hard Labour" For Cultured Ladies?

No one would have failed to notice, says the "Leader in an Editorial comment, that one feature of the present campaign of repression of the Congress movement of disobedience was that a comparatively large number of ladies had come to the fore and been prosecuted and that many of them were sentenced to heavy terms of rigorous imprisonment. In Bombay Miss Natarajan, daughter of the veteran publicist and reformer, and at Allahabad Srimati Uma Nehru, have both been awarded six months' rigorous imprisonment. Rigorous imprisonment for ladies of education, status and patriotism, who have committed no violence and no moral offence, is repulsive to one's refined feelings. Could it not have been avoided in almost every case of a lady? Our answer is in the affirmative. We have no doubt that Government gain nothing and authority suffers in real prestige by acts from which men of cultivated feeling and instructed judgment are bound to revolt.

P. CHRYSTAL & CO.

Cotton Report.

Liverpool to-day is due to open at about unchanged values.

During the week fluctuations in New York have been of small importance. The tone generally has been steady but a further advance has been arrested by long liquidation. International financial discussions have created a certain amount of uncertainty. There does not appear to be any great fear of any serious decline and we are of opinion the market is likely to react more freely to favourable than unfavourable news. During the week Liverpool has been moving up nearer to true parity with America. Owing to the relatively low prices in the former market importing of American cotton has been a very unprofitable transaction. Stocks, which are low, are almost entirely earmarked for consumers. Consequently the contract in Liverpool is inadequately protected and a further advance must take place in the near future.

The consumption figure for the U.S.A. for December was only 416,000 bales against 429,000 bales in November and 406,000 bales in December of the previous year. Since the beginning of this month better reports are being received regarding demand in America. Lancashire reports are also better, but unchanged conditions continue on the Continent. The Far East continues to consume an increasing quantity of American cotton.

The market is now awaiting news regarding the probable acreage for next crop, but it is yet too early to make any guess as to the amount of reduction.

In the local market business has again been interfered with to some extent by the refusal of many traders to take part in the market owing to political developments. In spite of this a considerable amount of business takes place every day. Over the week Broach is about Rs. 3 lower and Bengal and Oomra for January delivery are Rs. 14 and Rs. 18 respectively lower. The lower prices for the latter indicate that shippers have now secured their immediate requirements. Further resales of export cotton have been reported. Upcountry prices are now in line with March quotations. Practically no fresh export business has been possible but on any further decline this should develop as Indian cotton is always required for certain purposes and the supply this year is decidedly sub-normal. Arrivals into Bombay since the beginning of the season are only 5,16,218 bales as compared with 1,200,114 bales at the same date last year, being a deficit of 683,896 bales.

Local Mills report a better demand for cloth at better prices. This is not surprising in view of the large gold exports which have taken place as a result of which money in the country is much more plentiful than has been the case for a long time. The interior markets are reported to be bare of cloth stocks. A continuous good demand is anticipated. On every setback we advise purchases of Indian cotton.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Prices per Ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.

Prices per Cwt: —

Farina Double Sifted Rs. 10-4-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4-8-0; Sago Flour, -st quality Rs .6/12/0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 6/2/0; Maize Starch Pearl, Continental Rs. 10/4/0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 15/; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 22/; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 5/; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 21/; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 48/; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8/8/0; Bleaching Powder, Electro, German, small packing Rs. 8/8/0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 11/; Sodium Sulphide, English, large packing Rs. 10/4/0; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 11/; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 10/4/0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 48/; Soda Ash, Dharangadhra Rs. 7/4/0. Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 45/; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 40/; Litharge Flake, French, small packing Rs. 27/.

Price per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide E.A.S.S. Rs. 0/11/0 ;Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0/10/0: Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0/10/0; Antimony Salt Rs. 0/8/0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0/6/0; Formal-dehyde Rs. 0/3/0.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Andhra Valley (7½ p.c. 1933 Notes)	99 5 0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	45 0 0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	0 12 6
Bengal Iron 7½ p.c. Preference	0 5 0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	57 0 0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 8 9
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0 9 0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0 5 9
De Havilland Aircraft Co. Ltd.	0 15 9
Eastern Bank Ltd.	4 0 0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	100 10 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	0 13 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.)	0 1 0
Indian Iron & Steel 7½ p.c. Debs.	73 0 0
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0 2 6
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	1 8 9
Rangoon Electric, Tram. & S. Ord.	1 10 6
Shahdara Saharanpur Rly. 4½ p.c. Deb.	55 0 0
Tata Iron Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	91 0 0
Tata Power 7½ p.c. 'B' Debs. 1939/50	99 5 0

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.

London Jan. 21.

	This week. £
Total Bullion	121,300,000
Public Deposits	20,800,000
Other Deposits	115,900,000
Government Securities	52,400,000
Other Securities	54,000,000
Notes and Coin	48,400,000
Notes in Circulation	347,900,000
Ratio or Reserve to Liabilities	35.42 p.c.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.

Paris, Jan. 21.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending January 20th, gives the total note circulation at 84,068,000,000 francs, a decrease of 914,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

LEWIS AND JONES.

Bombay, Jan. 19.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:—

Names.	Latest Prices. £
Millars Timber and Trading Co. Ltd. Ord.	0 5 0
London Tin Corporation, Ltd. Ord.	0 11 0
Turner & Newall	1 6 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 0 3
Attock Oil	0 13 6
Associated Portland Cement	1 5 3
Underground Electric Railways	0 19 11½
Electric Supply Corporation	2 0 6
Guest, Keen & Nettlefold Ltd. Ord.	0 17 0
Beira Railways	0 5 0
County of London Elec. Supply Ord.	2 4 0
Marconi International Marine	1 12 6
Calendar's Cable and Const. Co.	2 9 0
General Elec. Ord.	2 2 3
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	3 7 6
L. & N. E. Ry. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	25 0 0
International Rlys. of C. America	del. 4.00
Malayalam Plantations	0 9 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 3 6
Soudan Plantations	1 6 3
British S. Africa (Chartered)	0 18 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 5 0
Wm. Cory & Son	2 12 9
Market dull and uninteresting	tons.
Stock of Rubber in the U. K.	120934
Increase on week	315

How Nature Makes New Complexions.

It is well known that the human skin is constantly undergoing a tearing down and building up process. With advancing years or waning vitality this tissue-change lags; the lifeless, soiled surface skin stays on so long that its owner gets a "poor complexion."

Common sense tells us this dead skin cannot be enlivened or beautified by any cosmetic, lotion or powder. The natural thing to do is to actually remove the offensive skin—remove the bad complexion. It has been found that ordinary Mercolized Wax completely absorbs the devitalized skin, in minute particles, so gently, gradually as to cause no inconvenience. Mercolized Wax, which any chemist can supply, is put on at night like cold cream, and washed off in the morning. If you would have a brilliantly beautiful and youthful complexion, just use this simple treatment.

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Ask your husband to purchase for you CREPES, MULMULS, LONGCLOTHS, etc., bearing the following mark :—

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RATES VERY MODERATE.

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By wearing of the WONDERFUL MAGIC RING influence of all kinds of evil stars averted ill fortune, can give place to good luck ailments, Chronic and otherwise cured within short period. SUCCESS over rivals and in law suits as well as in examinations and one can communicate with his deceased relatives and friends and can ascertain the astrayed persons or things, winning number of lottery, etc., hidden lore of a treasure. It helps in happy marriage unions, influence over superiors. Unimpeachable efficacy guaranteed. Try once and be convinced. A REWARD of Rs. 1,500 awarded if proved otherwise. Price Rs. 2.

Note.—Its efficacy has well been tried in Germany before placing into market.

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Year Life Reading. Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions about futurity Re. 1. Each extra question As. 4. V.P. As. 4. Send copy of horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age.

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NEW MALARIA REMEDY.

Superiority Of Plasmoquine.

"DISTINCT ADVANCE ON KNOWN REMEDIES."

A communique issued by the U. P. Government says:—

The malaria branch of the Public Health Department, U. P., has been carrying out investigation with plasmoquine, a new German drug which has been lately out on the market for the treatment of malaria. As the results of these experiments have been very encouraging, and as there appears to be some doubt amongst the medical practitioners and the public with regard to its value as an antimalarial remedy, it may be worth while to bring out the advantages of this drug over quinine, the well-known remedy for malaria.

Until recent times cinchona alkaloids (quinine, cinchona febrifuge, etc.) have been our mainstay in the treatment of malaria. In view of their high cost and unpleasant effects, these drugs have never been popular. Moreover they only bring about a temporary cure and do not affect all forms of the malaria parasite. People undergoing quinine treatment are prone to attacks of malaria soon after stopping the drug, unless the treatment is a very prolonged one. They also remain a potential source of danger to the community as the forms of the malarial parasite which are infective mosquitoes are not all destroyed by quinine. It would thus be seen that quinine, although a valuable drug in the treatment of malaria, falls far short of an ideal anti-malarial remedy.

A DISTINCT ADVANCE.

Plasmoquine, on the other hand, destroys those forms of the malarial parasite which are infective to mosquitoes and is thus of great community interest. It, however, does not actually replace quinine or meet the requirements of a specific drug for malaria. Various investigations have been carried out by different observers under varying conditions and it has been found that plasmoquine when combined with quinine is a distinct advance on all of the known remedies for malaria particularly in following respect:—

(1) It not only stops the symptoms of fever more quickly but sterilizes the blood of malaria germs in a very much shorter period.

(2) Relapses are less frequent.

(3) It has a peculiarly inimical action on those forms of the germs of malaria in the human body, which are taken up by mosquitoes and spread from man to man. Hence the drug has a special interest for the practical sanitarian and the malariologist as it is a very powerful weapon in a campaign against malaria.

It has been reported by some observers that plasmoquine is still the drug of choice in hospital practice under close supervision but cannot be safely handed over to the general population.

In order to determine the safe limits of dosage of this drug compatible with efficacy, a series of experiments were undertaken under different conditions.

(1) In 36 groups of villages in 6 different districts of U. P. where the drug was administered to patients by laymen according to instructions.

(2) In the Central Prison, Lucknow, where all cases were treated in the hospital under close supervision of the medical officer.

As a result of the experience gained during these investigations the drug can now be recommended for use in general practice and even under rural conditions provided the following simple precautions are taken:—

(1) That the drug is always given in combination with quinine or with cinchona febrifuge.

(2) That it is always administered one hour after a meal and 'is never given' on an empty stomach.

(3) That in those cases which complain of abdominal pain, diarrhoea, vomiting, giddiness or show signs of blueness of lips and nails the administration of the drug is immediately stopped.

(4) That in no case the treatment is prolonged for more than 7 days at a time.

(5) That people suffering from advanced diseases of the heart, liver or kidney are not given plasmoquine.

DOSAGE.

The following may be considered as a safe standard of dosage:

Seven grains of quinine or cinchona febrifuge in mixture form followed by 1/6 gr. of plasmoquine 3 times a day for 3 days i.e. (21 grs. of quinine and 1/2 gr. of plasmoquine per day or a total of 33 grs. of quinine and 1½ grs. of plasmoquine in 3 days.)

This course of treatment will usually bring about a clinical cure in ordinary cases of malaria, but it is preferable to continue this line of treatment for at least a week particularly in chronic and severe cases. The same course of treatment is recommended in relapses. It would be an advantage to give the patient an ordinary aperient or a saline purgative before commencing the above treatment.

It may be mentioned that pregnant women and children tolerate it well.

Out of a total over 6000 cases treated with plasmoquine in combination with quinine by the malaria branch, U. P., there have no fatal cases and very few cases in which any untoward symptoms were exhibited (not more than 5 per cent.) In such cases stoppage of the administration of plasmoquine quickly relieved the symptoms. It is remarkable that all such cases occurred only amongst the first few cases in any new place when they were told to be particularly on the lookout for certain symptoms. It is possible that at least some of these untoward symptoms were merely the outcome of suggestion.

It seems therefore that there is a strong case for a more extensive use of plasmoquine not only for the benefit of the individual sufferer but also as a weapon to limit the spread of the disease amongst the masses.—"The Leader."

BOUNDS OF THE UNIVERSE.

Not Infinite.

Is there a limit to the explorable universe, a limit to creation Or do the galaxies extend on and on into impenetrable depths of space? Already, astronomers are measuring celestial bodies a billion, trillion miles away, so far away that light must travel more than a million centuries to reach the earth. This is the furthest that astronomy has traveled so far: but what will the situation be a few years hence?

The small family that makes up the solar system—the sun moon and the planets—was all that concerned the astronomy of a century ago. That marked a great and important advance in our knowledge from the early days when man's egotism led him to consider himself the centre of all things. The picturesque notions of our earliest philosophers, which led Homer to write that the earth was a great circular disk, the sky a solid vault over the earth and the sun the chariot of the sun-god who drove across the heavens once a day, now cause smilest. But our amusement may be tempered with a bit of sympathy when we realize that modern astronomy, having already reduced the earth to such utter insignificance in the cosmos that it is now regarded as less than a pebble on the celestial beach, promises to open up to our knowledge a cosmos even more vast than the enomous celestial systetm known to us at the present day.

FARTHER INTO SPACE.

The great 200-inch telescope should enable us to voyage farther into space than ever before and will undoubtedly force us to revise all previous ideas about creation. Scientists do not look for senstational discoveries of new types of celestial structures. Past experience gives us the conviction that if there is anything beyond the bounds of the cosmos as we know it to-day it will be other complete universes resembling our own and similar galaxies. Sir James Jeans belives that instead of the two million universes now known to exist we shall learn of at least eight times as many, or approximately sixteen million galaxies, each a complete stellar organization like the enormous universe of which our earth is a very small part.

Will this new knowledge bring with it a complete understanding for the first time of the total of material creation? Will man from his humble planet achieve circumnavigation of the cosmos? Or will he find that he must have still greater telescopes and deeper thoughts before he can hope to grasp all of the majestic realm of physical creation?

SPACE NOT LIMITLESS.

Einstein theory of relativity gives astronomers hope that they may be able to drop once and for all time the thought that unsounded depths of space stretch interminably away from us in all directions. They are beginning to think of the cosmos as Columbus and Magellan thought of the earth—something enormously large but nevertheless not infinitely big. The majority of astronomers now believe that if we could travel straight on through space for long enough, we would curve back on ourselves and return to our starting point. If Einstein's theory is correct—and every single experiment performed to test it has ended in its favour—space must be regarded as curved—as bending back on itself—like the surface of the earth.

So for every increase of telescopic power has carried us deeper and deeper into space. Space seemed to expand at an ever-increasing rate, with the result that a generation ago most scientists belived that there were no limits at all to the extent of space. Thanks to Einstein, this belief has given way to the new conception that the cosmos, as a result of its curvature, is like the earth's surface, unlimited but finite in extent. This holds the promise that some day we may obtain the answer to one of his grateset problems—what constitutes the bounds of the cosmos.—"Japan Times."

"WOULD-BE BLACK-MAILER" FOILED.

Tory Journal's Testimonial To Willingdon.

The "Northern Whig" writes in the mail week:—

Lord Willingdon, the Viceroy of India, has replied with firmness and unimpeachable correctitude to Mr. Gandhi's transparent attempt to make civil disobedience—which is only a polite name for rebellion—an instrument of barter. There was a serpentine craftiness in the Congress leader's telegram to the Viceroy. In substance it amounted to this—A new civil disobedience campaign is about to be launched, but if the Viceroy cares to make concessions acceptable to Congress the plan may be abandoned. This was nothing less than the political equivalent of black-mail. When the would-be blackmailer plays his first card it is invariably wise to take a bold course. This is what Lord Willingdon has done. He has informed Mr. Gandhi that while he is willing to see him, he is not prepared to discuss with him the recent measures adopted to secure law and order. As the representative of the King-Emperor and of legally constituted authority in India, the Viceroy could not under any circumstances parley with the leader of a lawless organisation on the subject of maintaining and vindicating the law. To suppose that he would be prepared to bargain with Mr. Gandhi on any such basis was preposterous.

Thus, if there should be a meeting between the Viceroy and the Mahatma, the discussions will be hedged about with no conditions, and there will be no paltering and no compromise with lawlessness. Before replying to a further communication from Mr. Gandhi Lord Willingdon will call together the Executive Council, and doubtless the whole situation, which has in it grave possibilities of embittered conflict, will be comprehensively reviewed. Meanwhile the Congress Committee has been busily perfecting its plans for resuming civil disobedience, and there seems every reason to apprehend that the "fiery ordeal" of Mr. Gandhi's oratory is near at hand. Under the guise of an appeal for economy the Congress Committee is instigating a boycott of Government and public services, and efforts are being made to organise a fresh boycott of British cloth. The plan of campaign lays great stress on the principle of non-violence, but this is only so much camouflage. The real aim is to set authority at defiance, to provoke stern measures, and then to pose before the world as martyrs of British repression and injustice. The situation will require the most tactful handling if calamitous consequences are to be avoided. For the sake of propaganda some of the wilder spirits would like to see a "massacre of the innocents," or at any rate to engineer a disturbance which could be so construed. But the authorities are not likely to be led into such a trap. Organised disorder will be firmly dealt with, but there will be no bullets—no 'lathis', even—for those who keep the peace.

G. I. P. Ry. Workers' Union

The Secretary, G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, Bombay, writes:

"A meeting of the workers was held on the 19th instant at Kalyan, Mr. G. K. Phadke presiding. Resolutions congratulating the Matunga workshop men and exhorting all the Railway workers to be prepared to fight for the reinstatement of strikers and the retrenched hands, stoppage of wage-cut etc. were adopted. Messrs. Vaidya, Gangal and Bhosekar addressed the meeting."

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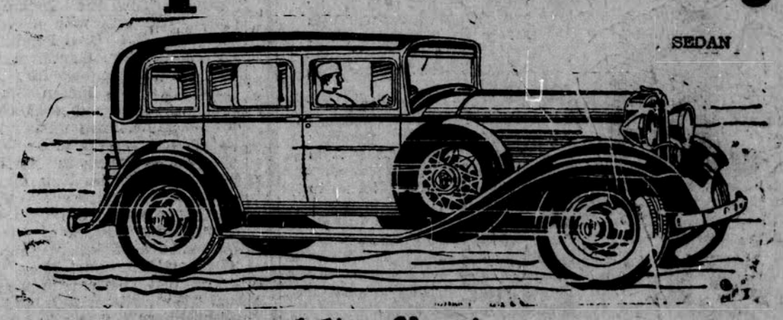

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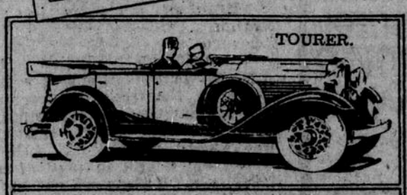

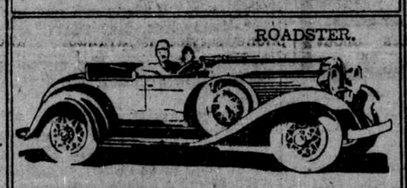

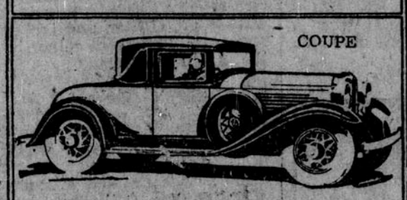

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POPULAR VOICE THAT AUTHORITY ATTEMPTED TO STIFFLE

Associations That Signed Requisition For Azad Maidan Meeting Are Not Of "Mushroom" Origin.

A REJOINDER TO ANGLO-INDIAN SCRIBE'S PROPAGANDA.

(BY A BUSINESSMAN.)

In its zeal to justify the uncalled for action of the Police Commissioner, in issuing a warning notice to the 30 commercial associations, the "Evening News of India" is out-Heroding Herod and displaying utter ignorance. The Babe makes baseless insinuations when the whole public, press and bar, were condemning the order and seriously doubting its legality, anl makes a silly attack on the Indian commercial community. The babe if it had consulted its mother would have been warned that her prattle results in embittering the relations between British and Indian Commercial communities.

To start with, the right of the commercial associations concerned, to protest against the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi and the policy pursued by the Government, is not challenged; but what is challenged is the right of being heard by a very large number of people and staging a spectacular demonstration, which according to the journal was to be staged by the "mushroom associations" whose offices are said to be situated in the gullies north of Crawford Market, and which (demonstration) was likely to lead to considerable excitement and disturb public traquility. As a matter of fact, no sort of demonstration was ever contemplated; but taking it for granted, that demonstrations were contemplated, is the public not entitled to make well-regulated peaceful demonstration? Is it not an insult to the Bombay public who have established their reputation of conducting peaceful demonstrations and gigantic meetings where many times more than 150,000 people have assembled on the Esplanade Maidan and has not caused any excitement or disturbed public tranquility?

WHY AZAD MAIDAN WAS SELECTED

The evident object of convening a meeting on the Esplanade Maidan was that the number of persons expected to attend the meeting was not to be anything up to 20,000 but considerably larger than that, for the simple reason that the number of persons connected with these associations is likely to be in the vicinity of 50,000. There being no other central place where such a number of persons could be peacefully and conveniently accommodated except the Azad Maidan, meeting seems to have been arranged there.

A PRECEDENT

It is true that commercial associations do not, as a rule, convene protest meetings on the Esplanade maidan for the simple reason that they had neither the cause nor the occasion for a meeting of this nature; never in the past was the commercial community placed under a regime of ordinances, which are in fact lawless laws, and hence such a protest meeting could never be a rule but an exceptional. However, it should be observed that on several occasions, commercial community has assembled at the Esplanade Maidan. To quote the recent instance let it be observed, the present President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Sir Chunilal Mehta, ventilated his grievances of economic nature in the meeting at Esplanade Maidan on the question of placing embargo on gold.

IMPORTANCE OF SO-CALLED "MUSHROOM" ASSOCIATIONS.

Does the editor of the "Evening News" know that it is these "mushroom associations" which carry more than half the trade of Bombay?

More than half of the associations in question have come into existence since more than two decades; in fact there is not a single association that has sprung up only recently.

To quote few instances:—

It is the Cotton Merchants' and Mukadams' Association which stands first in the whole world as a single body, which handles ready cotton to the extent of 2-1|2 million bales every year. The Bombay Bullion Exchange stands pre-eminently first in the world bullion markets. The volume of forward cotton transactions, which passes through the members of the Cotton Brokers' Association, is somewhere above 100,000 bales per day and is undoubtedly larger than the daily volume of business of the Liverpool Cotton Association. It is through the members of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce and Shroff Mahajan that more than half of the up-country hundies are cleared every day. It is through members of the Sugar Association that Government receives not lakhs but crores of rupees by way of import duty. It is through the members of the Gamthi Piece-goods and Yarn Association that the greater part of the Bombay textile product is cleared. We have not with us at present the "data" as to the volume of trade which passes through Grains, Rice and Seeds and other Associations, but it could be safely said that the volume is tremendous. The total membership of all commercial associations is likely to be in the vicinity of 5000.

SEEK LIGHT FROM BETTER JUARTERS.

All associations combined together could safely be taken as giving employment to more than one lac of men. It is only the Income Tax and other officers of the State who could say what do the members of these "mushroom associations" pay to the Government by way of Income Tax, Postal, Telegraphic and Stamp charges, etc.

It seems, in the eyes of the "Evening News," only two associations are upto the "standard," but this is a mistaken conclusion. It would not appear out of place to observe that the authorities of the Stock Exchange had expressed their willingness to join this meeting subject to legal advice, which they were to get on the 21st morning.

In order that the public should not be misled by the "Evening News" propaganda, some remarks have to be made regarding the Indian Merchants' Chamber. If the members of these 30 "mushroom associations" who are direct ly or indirectly represented or connected with the Indian Merchants' Chamber, were no longer to be represented in this Chamber, then the Indian Merchants' Chamber — will be reduced to a Chamber— not of mercantile community — but a chamber of "retired and accommodating annuitants," so-called "professionals," accountants, economists, solicitors, and a section of dealers, but not in Swadeshi goods.

PROFESSION AND PRACTICE.

As to the law-abiding spirit, the commercial associations in question have proved by their action that they did not disobey there and then the order of the Police Commissioner, however absurd it was, and even though it threw a clear light on the fact that Government's profession and practice are at variance.

The commercial community had every reason to resent the said order. I will not be surprised if these elements in the community who are not in the political field and on whose aloofness from politics the bureaucracy could always count, become now the foremost to assert their rights as a result of the present unstatesmanlike, short-sighted and highly provocative repressive policy pursued by the Government.

PRAISE FROM CONTINENT TO CONTINENT.

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NOTE:—Expert Herbal Treatment for Chronic diseases. Charges moderate.

Goods Train Derailed On E. I. Ry.

The Divisional Traffic Superintendent wires from Dinapore, E.I. Railway under date 22 instant:—

"At 21|50 hours yesterday at mile 407|10 between Salyadraja and Majhwar on grand chord section of the E. I. Railway, 13 wagons of 207 up goods derailed blocking both up and down lines No injury to life. Through running is expected by 6 hours today. Down Bombay Mail was diverted from Moghalsarai viz main line up to Asansol."—A.P.

Bombay Share Bazar To Transact Business For 3 Days.

HOLIDAY FOR OTHER DAYS OF THE WEEK

Though the usual bell announced the opening of the Share Market on Friday at 12 noon, the place looked deserted and no one turned up to transact business.

DIRECTORS' MEETING.

Immediately a meeting of the Board of Directors was called but it is understood that both Mr. Kalkhushroo Shroff—the president and Mr. Rajendra Dalal—the vice-president had tendered their resignations; they were not present at the meeting. The Directors however requested Mr. K. R. P. Shroff to attend the meeting and at 2-30 he consented to be present at the Board Meeting.

The Board sat for a long time and after prolonged deliberations it was decided that the bazaar should be kept open only on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and for 2 hours only and should remain closed for the rest of the week days. After this decision was arrived at both the president and vice-president took back their resignations.

TRADE UNION CONFERENCE

Meeting In Bombay To-day

The arrangements to hold the Bombay Provincial Trade Unions' Conference on January 23 and 24 are now complete. So far about a dozen Unions have sent in their resolutions and applications for affiliation to the Conference and names of 87 delegates from the participating Unions are received by the Secretary of the Conference.

The delegates' meetings will be held on January 23 and 24 from 10-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. each day in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaon, Bombay to adopt the resolutions to be moved in the open Conference.

The first session of the open Conference will be held to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m. in the open ground opposite the Damodar Thakersy Hall, Parel, when the Chairman of the Reception Committee and the President of the Conference will deliver their speeches. The second session of the Conference will meet at the same place to-morrow (Sunday), at 5 p.m. when the resolutions as adopted by the delegates' meeting will be formally moved for acceptance.

CASH BALANCE OF GOVT. OF INDIA.

(In thousands of rupees).

Balance on:—

	30th Septr. 1931.	31st Octr. 1931.	30th Novr. 1931.	31st. Decr. 1931.
In District treasuries:—	2,27,54	2,16,75	2,25,11	2,02,18
With the Imperial Bank of India:—	8,85,78	8,43,84	7,28,72	8,06,09
Total:—	11,13,32	10,60,59	9,53,83	10,08,27

MRS. HIRABAI BARODEKAR.

Who is giving a musical concert in Bombay to-day under the auspices of the Musical Art Society.

HOME COMING.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpe who has returned to India on Friday.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION MANIFESTO.

Mr. Narayanlal Basilal To Contest Seat Aagain.

Mr. Narayanlal Bansilal has issued the following manifesto to the "voters of C Ward and friends":—

"I have decided to stand as a candidate for the ensuing Municipal Election from the C Ward. I hope you will vote and help me in getting elected. The polling will take place on 11th of February 1932. I may mention here for your information that I am a sitting Member of the Corporation and as such, I have tried to serve the City to the best of my abilities. If I am elected, I shall continue to do so."

Madras.—Sir Charles Wood has been nominated for by-election to the Assembly by the Madras European constituency in the place of Mr. Brooke-Elliott.—A.P.

Madras.—Two volunteers attempted to picket European firm of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., in Mount Road afternoon but police forcibly dispersed them.—A.P.

REPRESSION IN INDIA TELLS ON LANCASHIRE.

England Going Protectionist.

SIR PADAMJI GINWALA ON BRITISH TRADE OUTLOOK.

Among the prominent arrivals by Friday's mail boat was Sir Padamji Ginwala, a delegate to the Round Table Conference, honorary adviser to the Tatas and Indian representative of a famous Swedish firm. He will stay for a couple of months in India before sailing for Europe again.

As ex-President of the Indian Tariff Board with unique knowledge of industrial conditions, Sir Padamji was able to throw light on the parlous state of industry in England due to the depreciation of sterling and the consequent increase in the price of commodities. He is definite that England will abandon free trade and go in for protection.

Interviewed by the "Chronicle" representative about the present position of British trade, Sir Padamji said:—

"The situation in Lancashire has not materially improved, and the complications of the political strife in India are, to my mind, likely to have very serious consequences on British trade, and particularly on the imports from Lancashire."

Sir Padamji said the outlook in Great Britain was not particularly bright at this moment, though owing to the depreciation of sterling, prices of commodities had gone up and exports had been made a little easier than hitherto.

ENGLAND GOING PROTECTIONIST.

"It is now certain," continued the ex-president of the Indian Tariff Board, "that the fiscal policy of Great Britain will undergo a complete change and free trade must give way to protection. All business interests are satisfied that England cannot be made the dumping-ground of foreign countries and that she must protect herself behind a tariff wall.

"It is generally believed," he went on, "that in the new tariff bill (to be introduced in Parliament) though preference will be given to Dominion products and manufactures, they will be liable to a fairly heavy tariff.

EFFECT OF TARIFF ON INDIAN STEEL.

"In the event of a tariff being imposed on iron and steel, which may be regarded almost as a foregone conclusion, some injury, I think, will be inflicted on the Indian trade. Those two commodities (iron and steel) have been exported to Britain in considerable quantities during recent years. Other commodities are not likely to be taxed and to that extent, India will not be hit by the tariff bill."

In conclusion, Sir Padamji predicted a rather gloomy trade outlook so far as British trade was concerned, in view of the present political situation in India.

"UNMARRIED WOMEN IN ANCIENT INDIA"

Orthodox Professor Of Poona In Prof Karve's Trial

Mr. Shankar Ramchandra Rajwade, Marathi and Sanscrit scholar of Poona gave evidence for the prosecution when the case in which Prof. R. D. Kurve, Editor of a Marathi magazines called "Samaj Swasthya", stands charged under section 292 I.P.C. with circulating obscene literature. came up for further hearing on Friday afternoon, before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, Bombay.

Prof. Karve wrote an article under the caption "Question of Adultery" in the September issue of the magazine which is held to be offensive.

"DISGUSTING".

Giving evidence for the prosecution Mr. S. R. Rajwade of Poona said that from a religious and moral point of view the article in question was disgusting and gave certain false ideas about polygamy and polyandry.

IN ANCIENT INDIA.

In cross-examination the same witness made the interesting observation that "In ancient days unmarried women gave birth to children and the women used to marry men afterwards. Before the marriage laws were enacted such unions must not have been considered a sin."

Mr. Mankar, Police Prosecutor conducted the prosecution while Mr. S. A. Shete with Mr. V. K. Muranjan appeared for the defence.

Mr. Rajwade examined by Mr. Mankar said that he was a graduate of the Bombay University. He had read the article appearing in the "Samaj Swasthya" of September 1931. He was a Marathi and Sanskrit scholar. The article in question was not a scientific description. The article contained certain words quoted from "Vatsayan's Kamasustra" but the author of the "Kamasustra" at the conclusion of the book advised that wise men should not be guided by the book. If one read the article from a religious and moral point of view one got disgusted because there were certain false ideas given about polygamy and polyandry.

AN ORTHODOX BRAHMIN

Cross-examined by the defence pleader, witness stated, that he was an orthodox Brahmin. He was not the President of the Brahmin Sabha, Poona, nor was he in any way connected with it. He was an author and religious preacher by profession and one of his sources of income was religious preaching. He preached traditional views. Witness knew the father of the accused who was a great social worker.

Witness admitted that the article in question made some reference to Sanatanist Hindus. He did not know whether in a previous article the accused had attacked the Sanatanists. In fact in 1930 some persons in Poona started an agitation against the "Samaj Swasthya" the mover of which was one Mr. Marathe. He did not know whether the magazine was discussed at any meetings of the Sanatanists in Poona. Witness came to know later on from Mr. Marathe that Government was being asked to take action.

Referring to the statements made in the article in question witness said that there was a mis-statement of fact regarding Kunti and her sons. Witness proceeding said "that in the time of Mahabharata women were confined to one husband. In ancient days unmarried women gave birth to children and the women used to marry men afterwards. Witness thought that before the marriage laws were enacted such unions must not have been considered a sin."

SEX MATTERS SHOULD NOT BE DISCUSSED.

To further questions witness replied that discussion of sex matters in public would be revolting but admitted there has been discussion of sex matters all over the world. He had not read the report of the Conference of World League on Sex Reform published in 1929.

In October last witness invited the accused to Poona to deliver lectures on birth control and its advantages and disadvantages. The accused did not give the lectures but sent a book on birth control. Witness admitted that the accused held the post of Professor and Assistant Professor in many colleges but said that the Marathi used by him in the article was not chaste.

Mr. Vishwanath B. Davre, Secretary of the Brahmin Sabha, Poona, also gave evidence for the prosecution.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to February 1.

Madras.—On the invitation of the Governor Mr. A. Rangaswamy Ivengar had an interview with him to-day. It is understood that the matters discussed related to the Round Table Conference and the present political situation.—A.P.

CITY NOTES

THE MARKET POSITION

By OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.

The closing of the markets for an unusually prolonged period has been the subject of criticism from various interested and disinterested quarters and some people are anxious to know how the various outstanding contracts will be liquidated if trading is not allowed. In this connection it is just as well to recognise that the effects of the hartals are not the same in all the markets.

THE HOMOGENEOUS GROUP.

Taking first the homogeneous group where the commodities sold are of uniform quality, we have the silver and gold markets. The stoppage of gold transactions has not prevented business going through in good amounts. This week so far about twelve lakhs has been shipped but the total is not expected to exceed fifty lakhs. But the fact that so much business has been possible shows that the seller has only got to seek some buyer and tender his gold. There is only a question of the weight of the metal offered, the quality or fineness having been adjusted by passing through the mint. Arrivals are scanty and Pundit Malaviya's appeal might make them scantier.

THE SILVER MARKET.

In the case of silver, the business is much easier because there are no buyers. There are more than 10,000 bars in the market and, instead of stocks moving up-country, we are having what may be called 'Reverse Councils'. Bars in good number are arriving here every day. For several months to come, India is out of the market both as buyer and as seller. With these heavy stocks he would be a fool who wanted to buy. To sell the stock would be impossible on account of the duty which has raised the Bombay price about Rs. 22 higher than world price. As most of the stock is in the form of country bars made out of old jewels, etc., there can be no rebate of duty claimed on their export. Consequently, sellers are forced to accept whatever prices local buyers quote, but transactions are possible and easy, once prices are agreed upon. This isolation of India from the rest of the silver world cannot but have an adverse effect on silver prices abroad in spite of optimistic views.

THE MEDIUM MARKETS.

In the produce markets such as grains, groundnuts, etc., the transaction of business is somewhat more difficult. But so long as sellers are able to quote their demands for produce of certain definite brands or specifications, they should be able to meet prospective buyers and, as the markets are fairly well-established it is easy to know who are the buyers interested in the commodities.

THE COTTON MARKET.

The transaction of this kind of what may be called outside business is a shade more difficult in the cotton market. While the standard qualities of cotton are easy of identification, there remains the problem of knowing who the buyers are. As for the buyer he does not know who the seller is. The market does not consist of permanent sellers or permanent buyers, the position of each party depending upon his speculative interest at the time. And even if a party is known to be a buyer the question remains whether he would buy Oomra or Broach and whether he would like to buy for ready or the particular forward delivery desired by the seller.

It is not, however, easy to agree with those that think that the business is going off to other centres. If a contract is made in Bombay, it can be hedged by one in foreign centres, but the clearing would be a difficult matter as Bombay cotton would not suit the other centres such as Liverpool. Nor would a sale in New York enable the seller to ship his cotton where it is not wanted. Then again one has to remember that Bombay prices are not so far below parity with New York.

NARROWEST MARKET.

The narrowest market is probably the share market. The number of transactions put through in the three hours that it used to be open daily would probably be as large as in other markets with longer hours, owing to the hectic speed of the brokers' work. But the number of transactions in any one scrip would be very small indeed. In this market it is not enough to know that a party is a buyer but one has to know that he is a buyer of the particular scrip to be sold. You cannot load Central India shares on a man who wants to buy Tapti Valleys. That makes private dealing more or less impossible.

PIECE-GOODS MARKET.

It is far different with the piece-goods market where the buyers could come and take delivery only in the market and if business is suspended, it means that these deliveries could not be made. The Indian mills also suffer as much by this as foreign goods and the mill-owners are naturally much concerned over this.

WHAT IS THE WAY OUT?

One way out is that the Government should be approached to open these markets. That is as bad as it is absard. The second is that transactions can be postponed for one more settlement and while those who can clear their contracts can do so, buyers should pay sellers about six per cent for one month till the next settlement when normal business may be possible. But this seems to penalise buyers with ready money for the default of the short sellers and prevent the seller from getting cash because his buyer has it not. That is the problem before the markets.

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They All Condemn With One Voice.

INDIAN PRESS ON MR. BRELVI'S CONVICTION

If the serving of an order on Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi, the distinguished editor of one of the foremost newspapers of India, to report himself every day to the police was an insult, the severe punishment inflicted on him for failing to obey that order will be characterised as nothing short of an outrage. The offence of Mr. Brelvi, at best was of a technical nature. In the normal course, even if those responsible for the order wanted to persist in their original folly, and desired to impress on Mr. Brelvi the need for obeying executive orders, no matter how obnoxious they may be, their object would have been amply served if a lighter sentence had been inflicted. But the monstrous sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment awarded to him, especially when there was no evidence in the possession of the Government to show that Mr. Brelvi was in any way actively assisting the operations of any unlawful body, will be received with feelings of indignation throughout India. So long as the ordinances continue, the least the Government can do is to inform executive officers that full penalties for offences laid down in the ordinances, should not be inflicted as far as possible, and should always be avoided where the offence in question is manifestly of a technical nature. In the latter case, either no action should be taken at all, or only a very light punishment inflicted.—The "Hindustan Times"

"Monstrous Sentence"

The sentence of two years' imprisonment awarded to Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, is as indefensible as the Police Commissioner's order for disobeying which he was prosecuted. An Ordinance under which it is possible to order a man like Mr. Brelvi to report himself daily to the police, and then to send him to gaol for a term of two years if he fails to comply with such a humiliating order stands self-condemned. Mr. Brelvi's case proves even more clearly than the cases of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. T. A. K. Sherwani that the large and arbitrary powers which the recent Ordinances vest in the executive and police officials are bound to be misused. The Police Commissioner's order against Mr. Brelvi, his subsequent prosecution and conviction and the monstrous sentence of two years' imprisonment for what was no worse than a mere technical breach of an indefensible order constitute an outrage on commonsense and justice and will be condemned by all right-thinking persons.—The "Tribune".

"Are They Badmashes?"

Mr. Brelvi, Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle" has been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. His offence is that he did not report himself daily to the police. Such treatment of educated people needlessly irritates public feeling. After all, the ordinance regime can only last for six months or a little more. Is there any sense in permanently alienating the feeling of the people? Most of the men who are being severely treated to-day are those who may come into power when Provincial Autonomy comes. They will be in charge of law and order. Is it prudent to treat them as though they are *badmashes*? —The "Hitavada".

STOP ALL LUXURIES AND TAKE TO SIMPLE LIVING

Duty Of Every Indian In National Emergency.

MALAVIYAJI'S ORDER TO NATION

BOMBAY, Jan. 22.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued the following statement:—

I have carefully studied the situation in India, and while I hope to issue a general statement about the same there is one matter of pressing importance regarding which I think it my duty to issue this appeal to my countrymen immediately.

WORLD CRISIS.

A world crisis is in progress and the economic future of even the richest country to-day is in grave doubt. India is not unaffected by this crisis. India's staying power and resources have for a long time been very limited, and the effects of such a crisis as we are passing through have been very much heightened by the Government's policy of repression, the course and end of which cannot be foreseen at present. Under the circumstances National Economy has become essential to national well being more than ever before.

STOP ALL LUXURIES.

I, therefore, request every Indian whatever his political belief may be, in his own interests to stop for the time being all expenditure that he can avoid. Nothing should be purchased except the barest necessities, because every rupee in the hands of the people to-day is important, and, from the humblest to the highest, no Indian can hope with any confidence that more money will fall into his hands during the next few months. Let every one of us hold on to every rupee that we have got, spending only what is absolutely necessary on the urgently required bare necessities of life.

TAKE TO SIMPLE LIVING.

India is in the grip of a great economic as well as political crisis. We must exert ourselves to meet it in the ancient spirit of simple living and self-denial not only in all matters of luxury but in the avoidance of all unnecessary expenditure or outlay. Remember the old saying "A rupee saved is a rupee gained." Conserve your economic strength and prevent the further impoverishment of the country by following this wise precept.

PERFORM "TAPASYA".

We are going through a political crisis also. Thousands and thousands of our brothers and sisters are locked up in jails. Mahatma Gandhi the greatest living Indian is interned at Yervada. We are all grieved over it. We all want freedom for our motherland. Many are working and suffering for it. But we Indians have always believed that for all wishes to be fulfilled and boons to be obtained, we have to perform some 'Tapasya' (austerities) in the shape of sacrifice or self-denial). That is the time honoured Indian way.

Whether we do anything more or not, let us as our minimum share of the national 'Tapasya', vow that so long as the present economic crisis lasts, so long as our greatest leader Mahatma Gandhi and innumerable other brothers and sisters are in jail, and so long as we do not achieve our goal, namely, the freedom of the motherland, we will not make any purchase large or small unless they are absolutely necessary. In the latter case when we must purchase things we must religiously confine ourselves to Swadeshi or Indian made articles. This will have far-reaching effects.

RS. 165 CRORES WENT OUT OF INDIA.

In England every Englishman and Englishwoman is being exhorted by every important public man including the Prince of Wales and the Prime Minister to buy British and to sell British goods only. Last year 165 crores of rupees went out of our country as the price of articles we imported. We paid to the Government a Customs duty of nearly 48 crores on these imports. If, therefore, my countrymen and countrywomen will listen to this appeal and stop all purchases that can be avoided, we shall have done our bit to save the motherland from the terrible consequences of the present economic crisis and by living a life of simplicity and self-denial put in our humble share of the national 'tapasya' which is essential to lift our country from its present deplorable condition of poverty and degradation.

I request every countrymen and countrywoman who may read this appeal to convey it to as many brothers and sisters as possible and to beg them to act on it for the good of our dear motherland.—A. P.

Pandit Malaviya Cancels Departure From Bombay

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya again postponed his departure on Friday. His berth was booked by the Calcutta Mail which leaves Victoria Terminus at 9-30 p.m. but at the eleventh hour Panditji decided not to leave Bombay for two days more. It is now understood that Panditji will leave Bombay on Sunday night by the Calcutta Mail and will proceed to Allahabad.

HAND-SPINNING AND HAND-WEAVING.

Compulsory In Primary And Middle Schools.

C. P. COUNCIL'S BOLD MOVE

NAGPUR, Jan. 21.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council adopted to-day three resolutions one of which recommended that hand-spinning and handweaving should be made compulsory in all primary and middle schools.

Dr. Deshmukh, Education Minister opposing the resolution expressed his readiness to include them as optional subjects. The second resolution recommended the appointment of a Committee to enquire into and report on cases of teachers whom the Raipur District Council recently dismissed for their political views.

The third resolution recommended reduction of rents and land revenue by half throughout the Province.

Mr. K. P. Pandey who moved the resolution admitted that the proposition was of drastic nature. He maintained that it was justified by the seriousness of the agricultural situation caused by the slump in prices and the failure of crops in several places.

The resolution was supported by many non-official members, including landholders.

"IMPRACTICAL PROPOSITION."

Mr. C. F. Waterfall, Settlement Commissioner, opposing the resolution maintained that the proposition was impractical. He pointed out that the current land revenue demand was considerably less compared with the demand in preceding years and added that the present prospect of crops was favourable.

Sir Arthur Nelson, Finance Member, assured the Council that Government had interest of the cultivators at heart and they had already taken steps where necessary to alleviate distress. They were closely watching further developments and would find means to meet them. Taqavi loans were being freely given, debt conciliation proceedings had been started and execution of decrees involving sale of land had been virtually stopped.

The resolution was adopted without division.

Regarding the Ministerial crisis it may be mentioned that the C. P. Council comprises three main groups, namely, Peoples' Party, Nationalists and Democrats. Two Ministers now in office adhere to last mentioned section. If lobby talks are to be relied upon Ministry will continue in power by small majority.—A.P.

ARE THE "TRUSTEES" PANICKY?

(Continued from page 6).

ces made during the last few weeks. And though the commission in itself may not bring any success you will have assured the spirit of harmony and confidence essential to prevent it from being a tragic failure. Another failure would be fatal."

THE LAST WORD.

"For the Indians will think that by holding this commission you are only seeking to throw dust in the eyes of the world to prevent them questioning the genuineness of your intention to provide a constitution for India."

The same gentleman told me that the Government having invited the Congress over here to discuss matters were not likely to do so again. I replied that whether the commission discusses fundamental questions or not, India would have the last word.

This greatly annoyed him. He accused me practically of wanting to see England humiliated before the world. That which is not understood is always condemned. It is because I do not want to see my country humiliated and lose prestige that I try to make them see as forcibly as I can that unless we do justice to India England herself will suffer.

"Do you think," I asked him, "that by arresting the leaders you will weaken the National cause?" "Certainly", he answered.

If I have not convinced or shaken the confidence of these men, I have at least given them something to think about. But will good reason prevail I wonder?

People here think it a far cry to India and it is difficult to get them to realise that in the interests of Britain her policy towards India must be revised.

Weather Report.

POONA Jan. 22.

There has been local rain in Assam. Elsewhere the weather remains dry.

The chief amounts of rainfall are.—Dibrugarh, one inch; Sibsagar, three-quarters; Tezpur, quarter.

Forecast.—Rainfall will decrease in Assam.

MOTOR-ROAD FROM BAGDAD TO MEDINA.

Iraq Premier To Discuss Scheme In London.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The construction of motor-road for the pilgrims from Bagdad to Medina will be discussed shortly in the course of a visit to London of General Nuri Pasha, the Premier of Iraq. Negotiations in this connection are progressing between the Iraq and Hedjaz Governments who are sending commissions to examine details of the scheme which, it is hoped, will operate for the next pilgrimage.—Reuter.

Late Surgeon General Sir Henry Hamilton.

The death has occurred of Surgeon General Sir Henry Hamilton.

(Surgeon General Sir Henry Hamilton was born in 1851. He entered the Indian Medical Service in 1876 and served the Afghan campaign (1878-80). He was Senior Medical Officer of General Gratacre's brigade in the Chitral Expedition. He commanded No. 42 Native Field Hospital and was Senior Medical Officer, Lines of Communication, during the N. W. Frontier rising of 1897, and P.M.O. No. 2 General Hospital China Expedition 1900-1.)

ENVIRONMENT OF THE CHILD.

(Continued from page 6.)

from being known, so much so that they are called miraculous. For example, the child enters upon prolonged work far from being selfish and selfish, he becomes fresh and his generosity is remarkable. It is a delight to watch with what enthusiasm the child works when he is given freedom, and when he finds to hand suitable object. The adult must not impede, must not act in meaningless hostility to the child, be he a teacher or a parent. Every teacher and every parent should have humility and simplicity in dealing with children. Their lives are fresh, without rivalry or external ambition. It takes so little to make them happy, to let them work in their own ways towards the normal development of the men and women they will be. The greatest benefit we can bestow on childhood is the exercise of restraint in ourselves.

CASE AGAINST DR. PATON

MADRAS, Jan. 22.

The revision petition filed on behalf of Doctor Ernest Forrestor Paton against the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order rejecting his claim to be tried as a European British subject came up to-day before Justice Sundaram Chetty at the High Court. Mr. Jayarama Iyer, Defence Counsel, contended that the question arose over the interpretation of Section 528-A Criminal Procedure Code incorporated in Criminal Procedure Code as a result of amendment of 1923 and it was his plea that some procedure other than normal though not specified was contemplated by the framers thereof. His Lordship remarking that the point was a moot one not free from obscurity admitted the application and ordered a notice to Crown Prosecutor and interim stay of lower court proceedings pending the disposal of the application.—A.P.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

CALCUTTA, Jan. 22.

Jute shares opened weak in sympathy with a quieter hessian market. Trading was on a moderate scale and at close the tendency was slightly firmer. In coals a small business was reported at lower levels. In teas there was no business reported. The miscellaneous section showed no change. Government Securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Securities: 3½ per cent Paper 53-7, 4½ per cent Bonds 1934 92-4, 5 per cent Bonds 1935 91-4, 5 per cent Loan 1945-55 92-6, 6 per cent Bonds 1932 99-9, 6 per cent Bonds 1933-35 95-4.

Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 839 ex div. Imperial Bank contributory 206-8.

Railways: Baraset Basirhat Light Railway 58.

Cotton: Dunbar ordy 99.

Coals: Amalgamated Coalfields 8-12, Burrakur 10-4.

Jutes: Clive ordy 25-14, Craig (?) Howrah ordy 37-13, India 105, Kamarhatty ordy 379, National ordy 20, Reliance pret 105.

Miscellaneous: Indian Wood Products 18-4, Midnapore Zemindary 59, New Savan Sugar 11-10 6 per cent 1912-32 Naihati Jute Mills debentures 98, 6½ per cent 1905-35 Naihati Jute Mills debentures 98—A. P.

Umbergam.—The Umbergam Taluka Youth League has been dissolved.

Jalalpur.—Sjt. Herkhji was released after being detained for two days in the lock-up.

RELEASE CONGRESS LEADERS

Non-Brahmin Party Against Repression

EX-MINISTER JOINS PROTEST

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Jan. 21.

The Council of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Party met at Poona at the Jedhe Mansion on the 17th inst. when Mr. Namdev Rao Navle, Deputy President, Bombay Legislative Council, presided. Prominent among those who attended the meeting were: Messrs. Bagde, Keshawrao Jedhe, Baburao Jedhe, Kisanrao Shindhe and others. The following were the important resolutions passed at the meeting:—

FUTILITY OF REPRESSION.

(1) The Party is of opinion that the repressive policy adopted by the Government will not bring true peace but will make the future work more difficult, and the movement will not die out, but shall gain strength. It also strongly disapproves the repressive policy adopted by the Government throughout the length and breadth of the country and without consulting the leaders of the people.

(2) The Council suggests to the Government that the Government should change the present policy and release the Congress leaders and seek the co-operation of these leaders in the future work of the R.T.C. Committees as was done at the time of second Round Table Conference.

Mr. Jadhav, M.L.A., an ex-Minister, has sent a written letter supporting the first resolution. The meeting also passed a resolution strongly protesting against the non-inclusion of the members of the Non-Brahmin Party in the Committee of R.T.C. which is to work in India.

No Trials In Police Courts, Nor Whipping

"CHILDRENS' CHARTER" TO PASS IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, January 21.

No sentence of death for those under the age of 18, no whippings for the children, changes in the treatment of young offenders and care of the neglected children will become law of the land when and if the Children and Young Persons Bill, the text of which is issued to-day, is passed when Parliament meets in the beginning of February.

This new "Childrens' Charter" is a Government's measure to amend the Childrens' Act of 1908, and contains the following main provisions:—

Juvenile Courts not to be held in the police station or the police court, courts to have jurisdiction to deal with children under seventeen instead of sixteen as at present.

EDUCATION AUTHORITIES' DUTY.

Young persons, who falling into bad associations, are exposed to a moral danger or are beyond control or in respect of whom the certain offences are committed, may be brought before the Juvenile Court.

Local Education Authorities to have the duty instead of the policy of bringing the neglected children before the Juvenile Court.

Abolition of parents or guardians' right to elect whether a child shall be committed for trial by a jury, abolition of general power of the Courts of summary jurisdiction to punish by whipping any child convicted of any indictable offence.

RAISING AGE FOR DEATH SENTENCE.

An age below which the sentence of death may not be passed raised from sixteen to eighteen, the courts to have power to commit the children to the care of the local authority as "a fit person" and the children under ten not to be sent to industrial schools as a rule but committed to the care of the local education authority who should be responsible for boarding them with suitable foster parents, reformatory and industrial schools to form single group to be known as approved schools, where normal period of detention would be three years, stringent regulations for the registration and inspection of voluntary homes.—Reuter.

Loudon.—The famous steeplechaser West Indies owned by the millionaire Captain Sassoon and fancied for the Gand National was killed at Newbury, to-day, when she broke her back. The jockey was not injured. The West Indies was reputed to have cost Capt. Sassoon seven thousand sterling last year. Capt. Sassoon is still represented in National Smoky Moke.—Reuter's Special.

National Flag Over Police Station

AHMEDABAD LABOUR UNION SECRETARIES JAILED FOR A YEAR

Attempt To Hold Up Trams In Karachi

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

A National flag was put up at the Raipur Police station and boycott slogans as also a threat to murder Police Inspector Green were inscribed on the door. A national flag was put up at Khadia police station and in addition to the Congress slogans, the words "Office of the Gujerat Congress Committee" were written on the doors. Crowds collected at the Raipur Police station but were chased away by the police.

Deputy Police Superintendent Khan Sahib Nadir Shah with a police party is patrolling Raipur and Chakia.

The mill area is quiet and Srimati Anusuya Ben Sarabhai, President of the Labour Union, has issued leaflets exhorting workmen to observe complete peace.—A. P.

HARTAL IN AHMEDABAD

Sequel To Labour Leader's Arrest

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

Hartal was observed to-day in the city as a protest against the arrest of Sjt. Gullarilal Nanda, General Secretary of the Labour Association. All local policemen from the ward gates were removed since yesterday night. Taking advantage of their absence, some mischief-makers removed the doors of the chowkies and hoisted a national flag. The police officers on reaching the spot, dispersed the people gathered and police guards were kept. Order under section 144 has been promulgated by the District Magistrate since morning. All volunteers who were arrested yesterday for picketing were released late at night.

ATTEMT TO HOLD UP TRAMS IN KARACHI.

KARACHI, Jan. 22.

A dozen small boys attempted to hold up trams by sitting on the track late last night on Napier Road, but they ran away when the Police came on the scene. Later, stones were thrown at trams, damaging the glass lamps. —A. P.

DEMONSTRATIONS PROHIBITED IN AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

The District Magistrate has issued an order this morning under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, prohibiting for one month processions and meetings on behalf of the Labour Union within the limits of the Ahmedabad Municipality.—A. P.

Arrests At Dohad

(From A Correspondent.)

DOHAD, Jan. 21.

Sjt. Ramchandra D. Pandya a prominent local pleader is served with a notice to be on police parole daily between 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. under the emergency ordinance.

Sjt. Kamashankar Pandya and Kirpashanker D. Acharya who were served with notices to be on police parole a week ago, picketed the foreign cloth shops yesterday in defiance of the order. To-day both of them were arrested.

Some of the foreign cloth dealers have sealed their foreign cloth stock and others are following their example.

LABOUR UNION SECRETARIES SENTENCED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

Messrs. Gulzarilal Nanda and Khandubhai Desai, Secretaries of the Labour Union, were tried today under Section 21 of the Emergency Powers Ordinance, on the charge of failing to report themselves to the police as required by the notice served on them by the Magistrate, and were sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment each.

In addition, Mr. Nanda was fined Rs. 200 and Mr. Desai Rs 100, each of them to undergo one month's imprisonment more in default.

The accused did not take part in the proceedings. Miss Ansuyaben Sarabhai, President of the Labour Union, was present in the Court-room. Khan Bahadur Nadir Shah, Deputy Police Superintendent, in his deposition, said that among the picketers of foreign cloth and liquor shops in the city were found persons from the Labour Union, whose membership was 24,000.—A. P.

CONVICTIONS AND SENTENCES IN SURAT DISTT.

Confiscated Belongings Returned To Students

SURAT, January 21.

Judgment was delivered to-day in the case against five persons, all members of backward class including a couple of newspaper boys, who, despite tendering an unconditional apology twice, were prosecuted under section 17 (1) of Criminal Law Amendment Act. The Magistrate convicted all of them, and sentenced them to pay fines varying from Rs. 25 to Rs. 150. One who was convicted for selling the satyagraha patrika was fined Rs. 25, whereas another for assisting its sale was awarded a fine of Rs. 150. The third was convicted for pasting patrikas on shop-wall and was also fined Rs. 150. Two others were awarded fines of Rs. 30 each, for writing and assisting in writing Congress programme on an electric-light pole.

JUDGMENT RESERVED

The City Magistrate heard the case against Messrs. Chimal Martatia, Chokhawala Ishwarlal Desai, who had committed breach of the order for parole by not reporting themselves to the police. Judgment was reserved till tomorrow. The accused did not participate in the proceedings.

MAGISTRATE VISITS VIDYARTHI ASHRAM.

The District Magistrate personally visited the Vidyarthi Ashram which had been confiscated, and returned books, money, clothes and other belongings of the resident students which had been taken possession of by the police at the time of the confiscation of the Ashram building.

It is reliably learnt that Government had realised about Rs. 900 from the sale of buffaloes with calves belonging to a dairy stabled in the Swaraj Ashram compound. It is further learnt that the original owners have indirectly purchased the animals.

Several convictions are reported from the District under section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

All the accused who were fined have paid the fines.—A.P.

"FIRING JUSTIFIED"

Official Verson Of Jagannathpur Incident

LUCKNOW, Jan. 21.

The following communique is issued:—

An inquiry by the Distt. Magistrate into the firing incident at Jagannathpur, in Budaun on January 16, shows that the police party was in danger of their lives and firing was justified. An armed guard is left for the present in Gunnaur Police Circle and the neighbourhood is reported quiet. As a result of a meeting on the previous day at Karyaamai, two miles from the place of the occurrence, where the people were asked to attend the next day's market at Jagannathpur prepared to defy the law and kill or be killed for the sake of the country, a man named Thakurdas, arrived with several Congress volunteers and followed by about 400 people armed with lathis. He climbed a tree and began to harangue the mob which had grown considerably and was openly hostile. A sub-inspector who had arrived with a party of civil police and a number of zemindars of Gunnaur arrested Thakur Das, whereupon the mob attacked them with lathis and brickbats. Several policemen were injured. The sub-inspector held to Thakur Das and asked the zemindars to use the guns which they possessed. Eight shorts were fired and the mob then retreated. The police took Thakur Das away. Of the rioters three of whom are known to have received gunshot wounds, one has died. Three persons received lathi injuries. The mob, thereafter, attacked the bazar and looted a number of shops and injured the shopkeepers.

Nine arrests were made in Lucknow to-day, all the arrested being volunteers.—A.P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME:—12 noon Selection of Gramophone Records; 7-30 p.m. Vocal and Instrumental Music by Shrimati Vatsalabai Nath (vocal) and P. M. Mungre (Mandoline Solo); 9-20 p.m. Talk on Next Week's Amusements by "The Picturegoer."

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND:—St. Mary's High School Band will play the Programme of Music at the Esplanade Band Stand, to-day (Saturday) at 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE:—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. "Hankow Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Monday the 25th instant.

"PHILOSOPHY OF THE SPIRIT":—"Philosophy of the Spirit" is the subject of a public lecture at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophists, 51, Esplanade Road, on the 24th January at 6-15 p.m.

KANARA CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION:—Dr. F. X. DeSouza will address the annual social gathering of the Kanara Catholic Association to be held to-day (Saturday) at 5 p.m. at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

GUJARATI STRI SAHAKARI MANDAL, LTD.:—Under the auspices of this Mandal, a Swadeshi Exhibition, open to the public, will be held to-day (Saturday) between 2 p.m. and 7 p.m. at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Lady C. V. Mehta will open the Exhibition.

BUDDHA SOCIETY:—Under the auspices of the Buddha Society, Madam Sophia Wadia will deliver a public lecture in English on "Buddhism the Religion of Experience" in the Hall of the Anand Vihara, situated near the National Medical College, Lamington Road North, next to Bombay Central Station, on Sunday (24th instant) at 9-30 a.m. Special arrangements are made for the ladies.

BRAHMA SAMAJ:—To celebrate the foundation day of the Brahma Samaj movement, which falls on Sunday the 24th Jan. the Brahma Samaj will hold Divine Service in the morning at 8-45 a.m., at Krishna Building, Bori Bunder, it will be conducted by Dr. Chitnis. In the afternoon at 4 p.m. a social gathering will be held at Saraswathi Villa, Laburnum Road, and it will be followed by discussion on the future of the Brahma Samaj.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT:—We have received from Messrs. Beniprasad Kedarnath (234 Kalbadevi Road, Bombay), sample of Swadeshi sugar manufactured by the Triboni Deshi Sugar Works of Allahabad. The Company, we are informed, is under Indian management and the capital and labour employed are Indian.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Shri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct his usual public class at the Batliboi's to-day (Sat.) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) and at the Ashram at 9 a.m. on Sunday, the 23rd and Monday, the 24th inst. respectively.

Parsi Swadeshi Bazar.

There will be a Swadeshi Bazar at the Marwari Vidyalaya Compound to-day (Saturday) and to-morrow from 4 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) Admission is free.

MUSICAL ART SOCIETY

MRS. HIRABAI BARODEKAR'S CONCERT.

Under the auspices of the above Society there will be a musical concert by Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. at Shankar Wadi, near Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon.

Selections For To-Day's Races.

(By "WATCHDOG")

1st Race:—
WAALIM 1
BULBUL HAZAR 2
BLUE STAR 3

2nd Race:—
BADRUZZAMAN 1
GARIBKHAN 2
FARID BEG 3

3rd Race:—
DOJAN 1
RUSTOM 2
CAPITOL 3

4th Race:—
ORIENT 1
SQUARE DEAL 2
GREY MIDDLETON 3

5th Race:—
SKY HAWK 1
CORN FLAKE 2
HAPPY WARDEN 3

6th Race:—
FOLLOW THREE 1
LIS 2
POOR BAIRN 3

7th Race:—
ANCHOR 1
SANJAKDAR 2
BLOTTING KAGAZ 3

8th Race:—
BRAY BEAU 1
ROMAN ROUE 2
BULAND 3

9th Race:—
FISHPOOL 1
FINANCIER 2
IN THE GLOAMING 3

10th Race:—
KHALIL BEG 1
INJEMAN II 2
AL HAMIL 3

WEEKLY SWADESHI BAZAR

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—The Parsi Swadeshi Bazar Committee has decided to hold Swadeshi Bazars every Saturday and Sunday at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Compound from 4 to 8 p.m. with the sole object of promoting Swadeshi, which was urged by Dadabhai Nawroji, Lokmanya Tilak, Gokhle and Bannerjee, and which will provide some work and food to the ill-fed and ill-clad countrymen, and countrywomen of ours. Admission, Free. Suggestions are invited.

Swadeshi is our slogan—Swadeshi is a part of our religion—Swadeshi is the touch-stone of our sincerity—Swadeshi will be the Saviour of our dear country.

So come one, come all to-day, and help us to push on Swadeshi in our city.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 331, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

MAY.

New York, Jan. 22.

Previous closing rate	6.85
To-day's opening rate	6.85
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing rate	6.80
Difference	—.05
Broach expectations	Rs. 209

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

MAY.

Liverpool, Jan. 22.

Previous closing rate	5.13
To-day's opening rate	5.16
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing rate	5.16
Difference	—.02

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Jan. 22.

Silver ready	19 1/2 +6 annas.
Silver forward	19 11/16 +5 annas.

Market: Continent bought.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

The Bombay Market was closed to-day.

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.

NEW YORK, Jan. 22.

Previous close	3.46
To-day's close	3.45
Difference	—.01

T. T. ON NEW YORK

LONDON, Jan. 22.

Previous close	3.46
To-day's opening	3.46½
To-day's close	3.44½
Difference	—1¼

THANA'S LADY DICTATOR JAILED

Town Observes Hartal.

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, Jan. 22.

Following the arrest of the Congress 'dictator' Mrs. Yashodabai Kotwal and three others last night Thana observed a complete hartal to-day. All the bazaars and markets of the city remaind closed for the day.

Mrs. Yashodabai Kotwal, Messrs. P. N. Joshi, Manilal Shah and Mr. Vishnu Chitre were placed before Mr. Bhat, the 1st Class Magistrate who convicted all of them and sentenced Mrs. Kotwal and Mr. Joshi to undergo six months' simple imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's further imprisonment. Messrs. Manilal Shah and Chitre were given three months' simple imprisonment each and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default one month's further imprisonment.

PICKETING OF CLOTH SHOPS AT DHARAVI

Picketing of two foreign cloth shops at Dharavi, Bombay continues as usual. The old lady of 70, who was recently arrested has been released with a notice. However, she has resorted to picketing again since next day with another old lady of 65. The shopkeepers—one Gujarati and one Mahomedan—now intend to seal their foreign cloth soon as they have practically no customers since picketing.

STANDARDIZED SENTENCES

A uniform sentence of 6 months' sigorous imprisonment was passed by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, on Friday, on three persons for participating in the various activities of the Congress.

Their names are: Hemraj Kanji, Raghunath B. Barve, and Madhusudan Gangadhar.

The first accused was arrested while selling Congress Bulletins while the second and third accused were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly having led Congress processions.

HUNT FOR BHAGAT SINGH PHOTOS

The shop of a Bhaiyya newspaper vendor, at the Prarthana Samaj junction, was raided by police who seized several photos of Bhagat Singh, Rajguru and Sukhdev, and some lockets containing the portraits of Bhagat Singh. Property worth about Rs. 5 was confiscated.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru's Health.

Mrs. Kamala Nehru, who is in Bombay for some time and who has not been keeping good health since a long time, is now improving. She has been able to go out for short drives for the last two days. She has been advised to take rest at least for three weeks. It will be recalled that Mrs. Kamala Nehru arrived in Bombay with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru shortly before the arrival of Mahatma Gandhi from Europe.

War Against National Flags

SAUGOR MUNICIPAL MEMBERS ARRESTED

(From Our Correspondent.)

SAUGOR, Jan. 20.

The police served notices on Mr. Baijnath Prashad, the Acting President, and Mr. G. P. Gupta, Secretary, of the Saugor Municipal Committee, to remove the national flag hoisted on the Municipal Office building within 24 hours, failing which legal action would be taken. This question was put up for discussion at an emergent meeting held on the 15th January at 8 a.m. and the committee resolved to maintain the flag, as it represented the symbol of Indian nation and did not represent any particular political body. A copy of the resolution passed in the above meeting was communicated to the police.

On 15th at 10 a.m. the flag from the Municipal Office was removed by the police and Mr. Baijnath Prashad, who is said to have presided over the emergency meeting, along with Mr. Gupta, the Secretary, were arrested, it is understood, under section 17(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Both of them were released on bail the same evening.

FURTHER ARRESTS.

On the 18th morning, Mr. K. K. Ronan, a member, and an ex-M.L.C. who is said to have proposed the flag resolution, and Moulvi Chirag Uddin (also Vice-President) who is alleged to have supported the resolution, were both arrested under the above section and were taken to the Central Jail.

One Mr. Krishna Thakur, is reported to have refused to remove the national flag from his premises was also arrested and subsequently let off on bail.

In accordance with the police orders all the tri-colour flags have been removed from the private and other buildings.

STOP PRESS

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Jan. 22.

The prospects of individual ministers speaking and voting against the Government on all-important tariff issue, has provoked Opposition and the constitution doctrinaires to ironical comment. On the other hand, the Government's decision following to-day's 2-1/2 hours' Cabinet meeting to allow dissentient colleagues freedom of action on this issue without impeding solidarity on other policies, enables the Government at last to go full-steam ahead with the broad fiscal programme.

It has been ascertained that the dissenting majority assures a comfortable passage of the legislation which will be on the lines of the Cabinet Sub-Committee's recommendations. It is expected that there will be an immediate general tariff on manufactured goods, while a permanent commission will draft a specialised fiscal system.

AMAZING.

Opposition, however, is making the utmost capital out of the unique Cabinet departure. "It is an impossible position in the light of anything that has happened before. I don't see how it can possibly work," declared Lord Passfield, the former Colonial Secretary, when interviewed by Reuter.

Mr. Lansbury, the leader of the Opposition stated: "This is the most amazing statement that has ever been issued by the British Ministers."

THE IMPUDENCE OF IT.

He added that the British men and women would marvel at the impudence of men taking step in the name of National Unity. He was amazed at the fact that Mr. MacDonald and Viscount Snowden were lending themselves to such trickery. Some of the ablest men in the Government had disagreed with the majority decision, consequently it was an abuse of constitutional practice for such Government to retain office. Sir Stafford Cripps former Solicitor-General says: "It affects one of the cardinal principles of the constitution — Cabinet responsibility".—Reuter.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN POONA MUNICIPALITY.

POONA, Jan. 22.

Adjournment motion in Poona City Municipality this evening was adopted without any reason being assigned. Mr. Nalavade supporting said that the reason should be to protest against the arrest under Ordinance of four councillors and the ex-President Mr. Tulpule but this was not allowed by the President.—A. P.

CONVICTIONS AT SURAT.

SURAT, Jan. 22.

The City Magistrate Mr. Patel to-day convicted and sentenced Chimanlal Chinai, Chhotubhai Marfatia, Gordhandas Chokhawala, Ishverlal Gulabbhai Desai (Municipal Councillor) to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300 in default 6 months' further imprisonment under Section 21 of the Emergency Ordinance.

The First Class Magistrate, Mr. Kunte convicted and sentenced Parbhuram Pranjivan to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 in default 20 days' rigorous imprisonment. It will be remembered that Parbhuram was arrested yesterday on a charge that he read Satyagrah 'Patrika', declared unlawful in library.

One Congress volunteer who was arrested to-day for distributing Satyagraha 'Patrika' was convicted and sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default one and a half month's further imprisonment.—A. P.

3 WOMEN SENTENCED IN BADIGI.

For Defying Sect. 144.

(From A Correspondent)

HUBLI, Jan. 20.

Sentences of six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25, in default "one" month's imprisonment were passed by the Magistrate on Mr. Chowkimi a prominent Congress worker and three volunteers for distributing unauthorised leaflets.

Sentences of one year and ten months' rigorous imprisonment and one year and three months were passed on two volunteers under the emergency ordinance for holding meetings.

Eleven prominent Congress workers were arrested last night for disobeying section 144, in Haveri and Ranibunnur.

Fifteen arrests were made last night including three women for disobeying section 144 in Badigi. The three women were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each, in default of two months' imprisonment.

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TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 AND 10 EXTRA SHOW TO-MORROW AT 10 A.M.

BIG DOUBLE ATTRACTION

When the path of true love is bumpier than usual he phones a detective.

The sleuth has bobbed hair and a personality that makes the plot thicken.

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BEATRICE LILLIE and GEORGE GROSSMITH

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JOHN GARRICK and LLOYD HAMILTON

THE SNAPPIEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR.

FUN FAST AND FURIOUS—DANCING AND SINGING.

AFRICA SQUAWKS

A ROARING FARCE PERFORMED BY MONKEYS WHO SPEAK AMERICAN. EVEN THE CHIMPS HAVE GONE HOLLYWOOD!

SAM MAYO IN PATHETONE

A BUMPER PROGRAMME

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THE RIALTO TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

MORNING SHOW AT 10 ON SUNDAY

She thought he was a Duke, but he proved a Prince—of Plumbers!

THE PRINCESS AND THE PLUMBER

With

CHARLES FARRELL and MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN.

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SOUTH SEA BELLES

IN HAWAIIAN SONGS! MUSIC! DANCES.

Also—SPANISH SPECIAL—DANCE

PROHIBITION IN AMERICA!

BUT IS IT REALLY "DRY"?

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

A TIMELY, RIB-TICKLING LAUGH-COMPELLING, INSIDE VIEW OF AMERICA'S THIRST PROBLEM WITH

BESSIE LOVE

HARRY LANGDON

SLIM SUMMERVILLE

IN A VERITABLE COCKTAIL OF MERRIMENT—

SEE AMERICA THIRST

UNIVERSAL'S HIGH AND DIZZY COMEDY THAT COMPELS YOU TO LAUGH YOURSELF OUT!

DO YOU KNOW "DO YA, DONTCHA, WONTCHA?" JUST YOU WAIT

BESSIE LOVE

SING THIS HOT NUMBER

BUBBLING AND SPARKLING WITH FUN AND FROLIC

THE BIGGEST LAUGH IN 10 YEARS!

(See America Thirst and step Into our Soda Fountain).

ALSO THE RIB-TICKLERS

SIDNEY & MURRAY

MR. W. H. NEILSON DEAD

Chairman Of Bombay Port Trust.

The death has occurred of Mr. William Hardcastle Neilson, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust.

(Mr. William Hardcastle Neilson, O.B.E., was born in 1875. He was Assistant Engineer, Calcutta Port Commissioners (1905), Fort Engineer, Chittagong Port Commissioners (1907). He also worked as Chief Engineer of the Karachi Port Trust in 1916 and Chief Engineer of the Bombay Port Trust in 1922. Since 1923 he worked as Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust till he retired a couple of months ago. He was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, and an Honorary Presidency Magistrate, and President of the Bombay Y.M.C.A.)

CORPORATION V. GOVERNMENT.

No Settlement In Sight.

As there was no settlement in sight, Counsel for the plaintiffs made an application to the Court to resume the hearing, when the suit filed by the Bombay Corporation against the Secretary of State for India in Council was called out before Mr. Justice Mirza at the Bombay High Court on Friday.

His Lordships allowed the application.

More exhibits were then put in.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL:—Lady Sykes presided at a meeting of a Committee of the Provincial Branch of the Countess of Dufferin Fund on Friday.

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Lady Sykes attended a conversazione of the Bombay Art Society at the Town Hall on Friday.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1932.

OPPORTUNE WARNING

Mr. H.N. Brailsford, who has had some first-hand knowledge of the Indian political unrest of 1930, makes, in a contribution to a British journal, a number of effective observations about the resumption of that campaign. He does not yet know the work of the Ordinance Raj of to-day, but has heard enough of it to be able to say that the Viceroy has disastrously blundered. Referring to Lord Willingdon's blunt refusal to give an unrestricted interview to Mahatma Gandhi, he says: "That was on his part a pose as petty as it was unreasoning. If a Government asks the leaders of Indian opinion to nation consent to work a constitution for which even to-day, not the most Moderate Indian pretends to feel enthusiasm?" But Mr. Brailsford does not know what abundant faith some Indian Liberals have in the promises of the British Premier and the possibility of carrying on the "great constitutional work" subject to Tory limitations, when the ground is kindly "cleared" for them. But why should Mr. Brailsford talk of a "defeated" India? So long as India adheres to the path of Truth and Non-Violence, and meets the policy of repression, the child of political hysteria, with a noble fortitude and quiet suffering, she can know no defeat in the national struggle. All world forces are in favour of Indians. And curiously enough, the bureaucracy itself is unconsciously helping to render a weak compromise impossible. But Mr. Brailsford, possibly a renegade in the eyes of Tory Britain on the subject of India, has done a service to his own country in warning her of the dangers with which "firm rule" in India is fraught.

co-operate with it in combating terrorism (as Lord Willingdon did), it cannot reasonably refuse to discuss with them the methods by which it should be fought.... .... It is fantastic to summon Mr. Gandhi to London to discuss the rights which Indians shall enjoy to-morrow and at the same time to refuse to listen when he would defend such rights as they ought to enjoy to-day." But the champions of the coercive policy, who are now in political power in Britain and the executors in India of that policy have a different conception of co-operation. They would first decide among themselves and would only expect Indian popular leaders to acquiesce in their decisions. Such acquiescence they call co-operation. Indian leaders may well talk of future rights, but if they seek to assert any now, they may be "suspected" and rounded up and "detained" without a trial until such time as it pleases Government to put them up and rective "Ordinance" sentences.

Mr. Brailsford has no illusions about the success of the Ordinance Raj. Foreseeing many of the inevitable results of such a campaign, he says: "Its (Government's) jails will soon be full again, but its coffers will be empty." He realises the danger which Indian businessmen have already realised of the harm Ordinance Rule does to trade. He says: "Trade which languishes to-day will cease to-morrow, and India sinking into an ever-deeper penury will drag Lancashire with her. There will be further loans in London and a further sinking of sterling. It may be that the bureaucracy is well informed in its anticipation of acute Moslem-Hindu dissensions. If so, then India's political future is as hopeless as the present is dark." The Indian mercantile community is endeavouring earnestly to safeguard its interests and stem the tide of the gravely feared further economic depression. India's economic depression will be appreciably relieved by the fast-spreading Swadeshi Movement. The longer Ordinance Raj continues the keener will grow the resentment of the whole nation and the increasing toll of arrests, convictions, detentions and the misuse of Section 144 will, we are afraid, add to the struggle an element of bitterness. The foolish restrictions on businessmen's legitimate activities will lead to results that the bureaucracy could not have bargained for. As regards Hindu-Moslem dissensions the sufferings of the Nationalist Hindus and Muslims cannot but minimise such dissensions. Anti-National elements in the country are not likely to leave their old tactics of exploiting such dissensions, but we are sure the necessity for keeping down their differences, for negotiating for an amicable solution of them is being understood by a far larger section of Indians than was the case even a year ago. The incarceration of Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, of Dr. Ansari and other Muslim leaders, is sure to bring into closer union Hindus and Muslims with any patriotic feeling.

Meanwhile, what has been the position of the Round Table Conference? Says Mr. Brailsford: "With its resort to coercion, the Indian Government, with the assent of that embarrassed phantom, the Prime Minister, has destroyed the work of the Round Table." He has hopes about the Indian Liberals. He says: "No one, not even the mild Indian Liberals, will work with any show of faith at the future Constitution" while India is under Ordinance Rule. Assuming that Congress "which alone of Indian parties has a mass following" can be crushed, "with how much conviction," he asks, "will a sullen and defeated nation consent to work

BOUND FOR CHAOS.

The latest cables confirm the fear that the Lausanne Conference has been killed before it could be brought into being. America would not accept the theory of reparations being co-related to the Allied Debts. Its suggestion regarding the high expenditure by the Allies on armaments will hurt, for that is a vulnerable spot. And, to add to their tragedy, the "united front" move has been frustrated through the peremptory assurance that any attempt "to stampede American opinion by forming a coalition of debtor nations is hardly calculated to win the support and approval of the United States Government." Since the consequent wrath of the Allies is sure to be visited on the head of innocent but helpless Germany, Europe is bound for chaos. Meanwhile, considering the sensational charges by France to be followed, no doubt, by equally sensational denials and counter-charges by Germany, it is just possible that an additional decisive disaster may precede the economic collapse. Germany's plight is, indeed, great. The Bruening cabinet finds it impossible to agree to the British Government's proposal that in so far as Europe is concerned the existing arrangements should be continued for another year. The German difficulty is what to do month after month about the reparation payments. France is ready to be accommodating over the question of "conditional" payments. Out of these France pays what she owes America. But in Paris the very idea of cancelling the "unconditional" part of the reparations is laughed to scorn. So long as they cannot be cancelled Germany will find no real relief.

LIKE PAMPERED CHILDREN.

A U. P. Zamindar, presiding over a Zamindars' Conference very wisely remarked that zamindars had become like spoilt children and that their present helplessness was due not only to their lethargy but also to their tendency always to depend upon Government. If the Zamindars depended less upon the Government, and ceased to be interested most in revenue, and if they cared more for their tenants, whose toil supplies their luxurious demands their condition might be different to-day. Even now the zamindars as a body have not learnt wisdom for they seek to rely more on undeserved political privileges like special excessive representation for the maintenance of their position than on the goodwill of their tenants and the people in general. But their disillusionment will not be long in coming.

Notes of the Day.

Tagore Speaks.

It is not often that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore takes any active interest in the politics of India. Indeed, he does so only when the force of circumstances becomes irresistible. His telegram to the Premier, therefore, acquires an added significance. If we are not mistaken, the last time that he came out of his retirement was after the Martial Law regime in the Punjab when he returned his insignia of Knighthood. Now he cannot help warning the Prime Minister that "the Government's policy is most unfortunate and makes co-operation for a peaceful political adjustment extremely difficult". The fact, further, is noteworthy that the cable was released by the Poet for publication after a week, during which period, he probably waited in vain for a change in policy or for a reply from Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

Sir Cowasji's Apprehensions.

We have already referred to the "Leaders" criticism of the Round Table Conference Committees. We are glad to notice that Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Jr) is also of the "Leader's" opinion—of course in his own strictly balanced manner. Speaking on his "Impressions of the Second Round Table Conference" to the members of the Parsi Central Association, he is reported by the "Times of India" to have said "What with the personnel of the committees that had been announced and the atmosphere that had been created, nobody could blame them if they had grave apprehensions of what would happen in the future."

What Will They Do?

Sir Cowasji knows better than many men how, by whom and with what result the present atmosphere was created. Incidentally, we are 'intrigued' at the "Times of India"—that can, and must, see nothing good in the Congress—admitting that "while Congress remain outside that fold, their activities, in so far as they are not suppressed, are inimical to peace in India; and the suppression of the rest of them tends to deflect attention from the goal of constitutional development." Be that as it may, Sir Cowasji and his friends should rest assured that India does not blame them for entertaining grave apprehensions regarding the future. But having "grave apprehensions" is not enough. What are they going to do about it?

"Outrage."

The "Tribune" of Lahore is not a Congress paper; but referring to the sentenced on Mr. Brelvi, it says: "The Police Commissioner's order against Mr. Brelvi, his subsequent prosecution and conviction and the monstrous sentence of two years' rigorous imprisonment for what was no worse than a mere technical breach of an indefensible order constitute an outrage on commonsense and justice and will be condemned by all right thinking persons." "Outrages" like this are not quite so few as one might think. To cite only one a Dharwar Magistrate has sentenced four Congress volunteers to three years' rigorous imprisonment each for joining a Prabhat Phery.

ARE THE "TRUSTEES" PANICKY?

AN ENGLISHWOMAN'S ANALYSIS.

(By MISS GWYNETH FODEN.)

LONDON, Jan. 6.

Who said that time moves slowly in the East? Events in India during the last few weeks make this a contradiction. We have had the drastic Bengal Ordinance with its numerous clauses; then the arrest of all the leaders and wholesale arrests of suspects; police searches; peaceful picketing made an offence; and last but not least comes the order making Congress an illegal organisation. Those who take the trouble to think can only surmise that nothing short of panic reigns in the Government of India. What else can one think?

LANSBURY'S WARNING.

Mr. George Lansbury sounds a note of warning. "It is a disaster of the first magnitude that Gandhi is in prison and the Congress banned", he says. "Coercion may win for a time, but it will fail as a permanent solution. Ireland gave us clear evidence on this point. If Britain can only rule India by the sword we should come away, for, as sure as fate, the sword which tries to conquer India will break in our hands and bring us to ruin. The fact that the Viceroy has said we can only maintain our position by martial law is of itself the worst condemnation of our seventy years rule. It would be better for Britain and for India that we acknowledged our failure and came away. On the other hand, if we give up coercion and honestly work with Indian Nationalists to frame a new Indian Government, we shall not merely bring peace and prosperity to India, but trade and commerce to Britain."

A SIMILARITY.

Another warning comes from Brigadier General F. P. Crozier. He remarks on the similarity between the administration of law and order in Ireland and in India to-day. He writes from personal knowledge since he was in Ireland during 1920-21. He states that there can be no question of the first duty of any Government worthy of the name: to govern and to protect its citizens and servants; but that it is equally true that concurrently with that duty is the other of governing well and justly in the executive sense. "Let the Government of India," warns the General, "take a lesson from the Irish trouble."

But will the government of India take a lesson from Ireland? The General speaks from personal knowledge, and so do I. I was in Ireland during what was known as the "reign of terror".

Because of these memories I have during the last few days devoted some time in seeking interviews with many prominent men in order to try and persuade them to prevent the great tragedy of Ireland repeating itself in India.

AN INTERVIEW.

One told me that he still had every faith in the "commission" going out to India. I replied that in my opinion it was doomed from the outset. He demanded why.

"Do you imagine," I answered, "that Indians are going to listen to your or any other commission while they are weighed down by ordinances? When by their clauses people can be imprisoned without trial, arrested on the merest suspicion without privilege of appeal.....Do you expect people then to listen to what you call reason?

Well, what do 'you' propose, he inquired.

"If you want this commission to have the goodwill and co-operation desired," I continued, "first, you must release all the leaders, all the prisoners not guilty of violence. Then cancel the ordinan-

(Continued on page 5.)

ENVIRONMENT OF THE CHILD.

A PROFITABLE AND NECESSARY STUDY.

(BY V. I. THAKOR.)

It was a great woman Helen Keller who prophesied that the present century would be that of the child. At the end of the last century there began a new era of positive science, hygiene and psychology—children were studied from new angles. It was discovered that children are victims of unhappiness and suffer in many ways during their upbringing.

Yet constructive work which should have sprung up has not yet made itself felt. The evils were deplored but they were not uprooted. The most praiseworthy efforts were made to diminish mental fatigue. People united to deal with the situation; but every one took it for granted that learning in school, however scientific the methods of teaching might be, meant submitting the child to a system under which he would suffer, although it was for his own good.

REFORM THE 'REFORMERS'.

Great evils are not resolved by palliatives of a collective error. It is a question of reforming the reformers: we all need to be changed. We are the adults and the child depends on us; his sufferings inspite of our good intentions come from us. The adults' attitude needs to be changed or reformed.

At present we are convinced that it is necessary to influence the child to develop it into a wise individual, a useful citizen, with an instructed mind. We think that we must be his moulders, that without us he could not grow. We desire most earnestly to create the child's soul.

ADULT'S NEW ROLE.

But the fundamental problem is not discussed, indeed, it is often not realised: hence it is necessary that the adult should realise that he does not always in practice succeed in what he tries to do. He must change his attitude. We, as adults, must play a new role. We must see that instead of helping the child we only hinder him if we try to mould him directly.

We see that the child and the adult work in an entirely different way. The adult works on the environment and transforms it to suit himself with definite ends in view; the child works to become a man by an inner force. This force urges him to continual activity and thus he acquires slowly his mature characteristics.

THAT SPONTANEOUS BEING.

Surprising, we do not know this spontaneous being, the child, who tries to work constantly. We do not yet recognise him as such as we put obstacles in his path either by giving things disproportionate to the child or by impeding in the work in which he is so busily engaged.

We cannot say that an appropriate environment for the child is found in the school where he is forced to sit still when he is full of action; nor is the home his environment, where they say continually—come, go, don't touch, etc. So, there is conflict as much in the home as in the school, with teachers as much as parents. We are full of love and unconscious egoism: there are conscious vices in our souls.

RESPECT THE CHILD.

We have in our schools to respect the child from the first day. We have to learn how to respect the child. You may say that you know how to respect him but that perhaps is truly only in a moral and theoretical way. One has to literally respect the children as social human personalities of the first order. Asking abrupt questions is not respect. We do it because we regard the personality of the child as being of a low level. Here we are all mistaken. We treat these children as objects, ordering them about, placing them here and there, forcing them to fit into our world without the slightest consideration of the lives they live in a world of their own. We must simply observe, you must not wish to judge, correct or teach. It is only in this way that you can enter into the spirit and practice of the teacher.

FALSE THEORY.

Those who say it is our duty to keep the child in blind obedience, we have a right to correct it and that in consequence the child will become intelligent, good and instructed, are deceiving themselves. The child reacts to this treatment by defending himself; for example he becomes timid and lazy, because he is not allowed to act, he lies to save himself from punishment, he becomes capricious and difficult because he is interfered with and is allowed no opportunity to fixate. The adult corrects always more and the first war begins that between the child and the grown-up.

But immediately the adult ceases to oppress him, he shows a different character, the profound characteristics of a spiritual being. We are shown qualities far

(Continued on page 5.)

TRIFLES.

(BY—?.)

A foreign journal introduces Mr. MacDonald's New Year Message under the caption "Hope is Keynote of MacDonald Talk".

Our confrere is not to blame. It probably was not aware of MacDonald's habitual optimism.

* * *

It appears as if Japan specialises in apologies. In mail week she had to apologise to America because the American Consul in Mukden was mobbed by the Japanese. The other day she was profuse in her apologies to the British Ambassador, because, he was—mobbed?—by a dozen Gandhi-enthusiasts. It is perhaps in the stress of apologising to these Powers that she has forgotten China.

* * *

Mail Papers report the suspension of Sir Oswald Mosley's "Action".

The rest was done earlier.

* * * *

"Regarding British trade position, Mr. Goodenough described the outlook as more hopeful."—S.O.W.

He is worth the name.

* * *

The average monthly expenditure on postage and telegrams in the office of the Private Secretary to the Viceroy has been worked out at Rs. 4,625.

It is hoped that Mr. Batliwala will write a letter to his favourite paper deprecating this ruthless economy as an exaggerated response to the financial stringency.

* * * * *

The "Evening News": "We hope to hear by and by what response there has been to the Delhi Police Superintendent's call for women recruits to join the Police Force, under his control."

And, that done, I should like to hear earlier than "by and by" who and what they were.

* * * *

"Punish To Reform.
Children's Charter For Britain.
State Responsibility For Erring Youth."

This is pure Socialism. Thank Heavens, we in India are Individualists and are more determined now to remain so. We shall hold fathers responsible for erring youth.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

Repays Huge Amount Of Credit.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

New York.—It is reported in banking circles here that the Bank of England has repaid between 55 and 60 million dollars of credit which was extended jointly by the Federal Reserve Bank and the Bank of France. Officials of the Federal Reserve Bank refuse either to confirm or deny the statement or report that dollar balances with the Bank of England are increasing at such a rate as to promise complete retirement of credit on the date of maturity which is 31st January 1932.—Reuter.

BANDITS' SAVAGERY

Responsible For Heavy Toll Of Human Lives.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Nanking.—Bandits of Hupeh, in the last two years according to Chinese reports, were responsible for 164,000 deaths, 946,000 missing, 78,000 people held to ransom and 310,000 houses burned, down. Total damage is estimated at about 50 million sterling.—Reuter.

SGT. BOURNE'S HEALTH.

Eight Suspects Arrested.

DACCA, Jan. 21.

The condition of Sergeant Bourne who was severely assaulted by some unknown persons on the night of 19th January having been considered very serious he was removed to Calcutta to-day with Captain Ghose of the Mitford Hospital in attendance.

8 SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

In connection with the assault on the Sergeant and the theft of his revolver, ten houses were searched and eight Hindu youths were arrested this morning.—A. P.

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BAN ON PICKETING.

Volunteers Arrested In Bangalore.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, Jan. 19.

For the first time in Bangalore, picketing of foreign cloth shops commenced to-day, by 12 Congress volunteers under the leadership of Sjt. Swaminatham Chetty.

The District Magistrate Mr. G. H. Cooke, accompanied by the Commissioner of Police, arrived on the scene. They approached the captain of the volunteers and asked him to recall the volunteers, since, in their opinion, their action obstructed traffic. Sjt. Chetti refused to do so, whereupon all the volunteers were placed under arrest and marched to the Commercial Street Police station.

The arrested persons were produced before First Class Magistrate and they were all sentenced to 3 months' Rigorous imprisonment each, under Section 143 I. P. C.

BAN ON PICKETING.

Mr. G. H. Cooke, promulgated to-day a third order under Section 144 Cr. P. C., prohibiting people picketing or loitering near the shops. Under the category of acts prohibited by this order, places of entertainment are also included. The said order is to remain in force for a period of two months.

New Nursing Home At Vile-Parle

A Matron writes:—

"The residents of Vile Parle and its surrounding vicinities had for a long time been feeling urgent want of a Nursing Home and were experiencing much difficulty in respect of Maternity cases, I being a nurse, got the ambition of opening such a home out of my own income and, I am glad that that ambition has after all been fulfilled as I have now opened the St. Francis Xavier's Nursing Home at Vile Parle opposite the Aerodrome. It is now open to maternity cases and out-door patients both medical and surgical cases for minor operation. Two doctors are available for consultation morning and evening daily. Once a week an M. D. doctor specialist will be available. Anti-Naval treatment will also be given to patients. Convalescent Maternity cases will benefit immensely by the direct sea air from Juhu. All classes are admitted irrespective of caste or creed. Direct telephone service is available and the Home is fitted with modern conveniences, medicines, oxygen and private nurses are also supplied at any time during the day or night."

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Directions will also be sent for unlucky affairs.

N.B.—A reward of Rs. Five hundred will be given to any one challenging our statement.

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF ASTROLOGY, P.B. No. 9, LAHORE.

"FORCE, A NECESSARY, IF DEPLORABLE METHOD."

Britain's "Duty" To Realise Gravity Of Indian Situation.

Commenting on Lord Willingdon's policy a British Journal writes:—

No one who knows anything about India will under-estimate the gravity of the position which has now arisen there; but for that very reason every sensible and public-spirited person will be at pains to discourage either exaggeration or misrepresentation of the facts. Lord Willingdon's policy may be right or wrong; time will show. But whether it is right or wrong, flaming descriptions of the "war" between the Indian Government and the Indian Congress, couched in terms calculated to persuade the uninformed reader that he is really following actual military operations, are just an extreme example of that mischievous habit of false analogy against which Mr. Sisley Huddleston was protesting in our columns.

A "war" assumes two distinct and in practice independent parties endeavouring to impose their respective wills on each other by force. But the Congress is not independent of the British Government; for if the British Government were to disappear from India, it is as certain as anything can be that the Congress would also, within probably a very few months, vanish too. And in so far as the Congress really represents even the mass of Hindu opinion, the Indian Government is not independent of it; for it is doubtful if even Mr. Churchill believes that India can be governed for long in defiance of Indian opinion. Congress cannot impose its will by force on the Government, for it has no force with which to impose it; and the Government cannot hope to achieve what must be its real object—a peaceful and prosperous India—simply by force. The only rational defence that can be put forward for the use of force at all is that it is a necessary, if deplorable, method of attaining a state of things in which force will be unnecessary.

At bottom the aim of both the Government and Congress is the same; both have repeatedly said so. The difference between them is simply by what means and how soon the next step towards the ideal of a self-governing India can be taken. It is possible that on both sides this elementary fact may come in the next few dangerous weeks to be obscured or forgotten. That is one reason the more why we in this country should lose no opportunity of restating it and compelling extremists of all shades to recognise it. For British citizens, and especially for British newspapers, who must realise the immense possibilities of suffering and misery to innocent thousands latent in this Indian situation (in that one respect really like "war"), this is a matter not of expediency but of duty.

POONA TEACHERS AND PARENTS' LEAGUE

3rd Anniversary Celebrated

(From A Correspondent)

POONA, Jan. 20.

The third anniversary of the Teachers and Parents' League started at the Training College for Men, Poona, was celebrated on the 14th instant, under the presidentship of Principal R. P. Sabnis. Mr. R. V. Joshi, in his report of the two years work of the League, told how every endeavour was made by the League to bring together and enlighten the parents on subjects of vital importance from the point of view of the health of school-going children and related the progress noted in general as a consequence of these measures. A decided improvement was noted in the habits of cleanliness and tidiness in school children. A novel feature of this year's work was the installation of the Red Cross Society in the Practising School.

Principal Sabnis addressing the parents and others who attended the 3rd anniversary of the League, said that the inculcation of good habits in children presupposes the previous inculcation of those habits in the teachers and parents themselves. The path to glory, he continued, was fraught with difficulties, and they only served those who stood and waited. That "Example is better than precept" was a good rule for teachers to follow—mere show meant sham.

RANGOON, Jan. 21.

Two men calling themselves Saya and Nwe who have been attempting to stir up trouble in Zigon sub-division have been arrested.

A party of the 2nd Mahrattas while searching the jungle in Tharrawaddy on January 18 arrested a man suspected to be a spy. Acting on his information they recovered some stolen guns which were kept hidden in the grass.—A. P.

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THE NEW NASH

EDUCATIONAL PROPAGANDA MEETING

Closer Contact With Public Requested

The fifth of the Educational Propaganda Meetings that are being convened from time to time by the Schools Committee to make an appeal to the guardians of non-attending children of school-going age to send them to the nearest school in the locality, was held at the B. D. D. Chawls, Sewri, on the 17th instant under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. G. Parelkar, Member of the Corporation, and Chairman of the F Ward Local Committee.

In his speech Mr. Parelkar, gave the history of the working of Free and Compulsory Education Scheme in the two Wards and added that the Schools Committee and the Corporation would not prosecute the defaulters until and unless they found that all avenues for persuasion were closed for them. He impressed upon the audience that it was their duty on the other hand to send up their children to schools when the Schools Committee were prepared to provide all facilities to them.

MEETINGS TO EXCHANGE VIEWS.

On behalf of the public Mr. Patil requested the Schools Committee to make all possible arrangements to come in closer contact with the public e. g. by holding monthly meetings which should be attended by the members of the Committee, Local Commitee antd other leaders of the localities. It would be then possible to exchange their views to find out ways and means of removing the difficulties of both the parties—the Public and the Education Department.

Mr. M. V. Donde, Member of the Committee referred to the attitude of the Government in the matter of the expansion of Free and Compulsory Education and to the fact that the Schools Committee were handicapped in fact from now in the discharge of their duties to the public owing to the financial stringency. It was, therefore, for the public of the city to assert their opinion and make Government and Corporation pay the necessary Quota to the expansion of education.

RANGOON, Jan. 21.

The German girl flier Elli Beinhorn left for Bangkok this morning in her machine after it had been thoroughly repaired.—A. P.

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KARNATAK EDITORS JAILED

Newspapers Cease Publication

(From Our Correspondent.)
DHARWAR, Jan. 17.

On 4th January the Commissioner of Coorg wrote to Mr. K. Karumbayya, Secretary of the District Congress Committee and Mr. P. I. Bellappa, Editor "Kodagu" to see him. He requested them, if it was possible for them not to carry on Congress propaganda to which Messrs. Karumbayya and Bellappa gave a negative reply. The conversation that took place between the Commissioner and these representatives has been publised in the local newspapers. Immediately after this conference, all the members of the District Congress Committee were served with notices under section 144 Cr. P.C.

Mr. Chinnappa and two others were immediately arrested for disobeying the order under section 144. They are now on remand.

NEWSPAPERS CEASE PUBLICATION.

The 'Karmweer' Kanarese weekly of Dharwar edited by Sjt. R. R. Diwakar, 'Karnatak Vaibhava' of Bijapur, edited by Mr. H. R. Mahare and 'Karnatak Dhurina', Kumtha, edited by Mr. G. R. Yajl—the editors being all first-rank Congress workers—have suspended publication chiefly as the editors have been jailed.

Sjt. R. S. Hukkerikar, General Secretary of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee was arrested at Hubli when he was returning from an organising tour. He was then brought to Dharwar for being produced before the D. S. P.

Mr. Sindacharya Burli, Organising Secretary of the Karnatak Seva Dal was also arrested the same day and taken to Belgaum.

DICTATOR SENTENCED.

Sjt. Karnadu Sadashivarao, the Dictator for Karnatak was sentenced to one year's R.I. under section 117 I.P.C. in Mangalore.

Sjt. Rangarao Kulkarni, second dictator and Mr. B. G. Lokare, third dictator have also been arrested.

THE GANDHI CAP

No Symbol Of Sedition

"The Leader" of Allahabad writes under the caption "Silly":

Obviously the myrmidons of law and order are rediscovering themselves in the new conditions that now obtain under the protective mantle of ordinances and emergency measures. Once again in some places in Andhra, the district officials and police have smelt sedition in the folds of the Gandhi cap, the result being that those who persist in wearing it, though they have no political leanings towards the Congress, find it difficult to walk safely in the streets without being interfered with and insulted. This is a most amazing state of affairs, particularly in the light of the learned judgments delivered by Mr. Justice Pandalai of the Madras High Court in August, 1929, in what are commonly known as the Guntur Gandhi Cap and Rajahmundry National Flag cases. It is extremely paradoxical that in dealing with men who are accused of defying the law of the land, the very officers of the Government at times show little respect for it. They seem to claim the mother-in-law's privileges of enforcing any injunctions she likes on the daughter-in-law, often for her own vain satisfaction, and herself violating them in an unabashedly autocratic manner. These may seem to be small matters but are really not, and the "Daily Herald" is perfectly right in observing, in regard to the Indian situation, that acts due to folly, to lack of vision, are hardly less criminal than those that spring from conscious malevolence. The men who are to-day carrying out the policy of the Government should guard themselves against indulging in excesses or pin-pricks and creating needless bitterness. Surely, foolishness is no necessary ingredient of firmness. It may be recalled that Mr. Vithalbhai Patel carried the Gandhi cap into the Buckingham Palace when he had audience with his Majesty. Mr. Fenner Brockway sported it on his head in the House of Commons, and only recently the ex-Premier, Mr. Lloyd George asked for it during his stay in Bombay. And yesterday it was a harmless little thing wherever it was found. But to-day, owing to the myopic outlook of some of the little Dogberries in the districts—we do not think the Government have cared to worry themselves about it—the Gandhi cap is once again being treated as a symbol of suspicion and of strife. It looks almost silly that this should be so. We hope the Government will issue specific instructions to the district officers and the police not to multiply sources of trouble, especially in directions where there is little or no cause for any.

WHY WAS HE NOT INVITED?

Poona Cricketer's Claims Ignored

To the Editor of "The Chron

Sir,—A surprising omission has been made by the Board of Control, Delhi, in not inv Prof. D. B. Deodhar of Poon participate in the four Cri Matches to be played at L and Patiala for the selection of an All-India Team to play in England next season. This omission is certainly not due to forgetfulness, for in the list of Cricketers to whom invitations have been issued, we find the names of persons who have not distinguished themselves in first-class cricket in this country.

Prof. Deodhar's exploits with the willow need not be described at great length. He has played in the Bombay Quadrangular Matches for the last eighteen years and led the Hindu Team on the last occasion, when the tourney was held. He has scored 1,600 runs in the Quadrangular, a total reached by one or two other players only.

Prof. Deodhar was one of the four Indian Cricketers whose game elicited the encomiums of the M. C. C. players, when the latter visited India in 1926-27. Jack Hobbs, the lion of British Cricket, who lately had a chance to see the Poona Professor at play had also an equally unrestrained praise to shower on him. Have not the members of the Board ard of these high opinions of experts from the Home of Cricket?

In justification of this glaring omission, some would be tempted to argue, with an English Journal, that such players only should be sent to England, with the ultimate view of improving the standard of Indian Cricket, as would be able to play first class Cricket for at least a decade to come. If this is so, one would like to ask, without being uncharitable to the Parsee Skipper, why the Board has selected Dolly Kapadia. Between Dolly and the Hindu Skipper the latter's record is certainly not less glorious. If Dolly could play first class cricket for a decade more, why should we not make the same expectation regarding Prof. Deodhar, who has distinguished himself by his pertinacity in the face of an utter rout of his side, and his inexhaustible stock of nervous energy?

There is, therefore, only one possible explanation which I can offer in this connection. The Hindu Cricket circles in Bombay by their attitude towards the Quadrangular and such other tournaments, on account of the political situation prevailing in India to-day, have thrown a cold blanket on the cricket enthusiasts of Delhi. No wonder then that the latter have tried to retaliate by ignominously excluding the Hindu Skipper from the Test Matches and thus banging the door in the face of one of the best Bombay Cricketers, who would have given a brilliant account of himself in England and thus shown the British what high standards an Indian can reach in the realm of their National Sport. Will the Hindu Gymkhana of Bombay and other allied bodies in the Presidency lodge their emphatic protest at the insult hurled at one of our best players and thus get the mistake of the Board rectified?—Yours, etc.,

GOVIND M. LAUD.

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A BRITISH EMPLOYEE'S IMPRESSIONS

Mr. B. T. Reynolds writes in the current issue of the Empire Review," London:—

I recently spent two years as manager in a German factory in Frankfurt-on-the-Main where one of my functions was to act as liaison with an important British interest.

Two German colleagues and myself formed the "Vorstand", or board of management of the company, and over us was a body called the "Aufsichtsrat", or Board of Control. This body holds rather a different position from the board of directors in English company law. The entire running of the business is in the hands of the board of management, the "Aufsichtsrat" being merely a supervisory body consisting of the representatives of banks and financial interests. No one is allowed to hold office simultaneously on the two bodies, which seems a sensible provision calculated to ensure an independent control of the management.

THE HOME-WORK TRADITION.

Our company worked a factory engaged in the production by modern methods of textile articles which not long ago were produced in Germany exclusively by home-workers, and the majority of our staff had been brought up in the home-work tradition. In a factory the principle followed is to divide up the process of manufacture of an article into a number of different operations which are performed consecutively by hands working as far as possible on piece-work rates; in our case several hundreds of operations were required for the completion of the simplest article. In home-work the materials are handed out to people working in their own homes, who are paid a standard figure for the making up of the complete article. It is obvious that there must be a vast difference between the economics and interior economy of businesses run by the two methods, and the majority of men who have reached middle age or more are incapable of the mental adjustment required by the change over from the old practice to the new.

The principal market for the products of our factory was the whole of Germany, and our sales were effected by travellers who toured the country by rail and car. There are wide variations of taste and temperament between the different parts of the country. This is obviously a legacy from the old particularism of the various German States, and will gradually disappear as Berlin becomes more and more the metropolis of the whole country, which it is fast doing. Our sales staff was a constant source of worry to us owing to the difficulty we experienced in obtaining the services of suitable men between the ages of 30 and 40—the standing difficulty in every country that took part in the last war. Our principal traveller was a man of some 55 years of age, who, in the course of many years' service with the firm, had gradually acquired nearly all our best accounts. He had naturally come to regard himself as indispensable and was correspondingly troublesome, but he did produce the orders and none of the younger travellers could touch him in this respect.

BETTER WORK BY GIRLS.

Our works manager was an excellent little man who had been an "Unteroffizier" during the war. In our army he would have gone farther, for he had a natural gift for organisation and administration, but he lacked the social status that alone could supply the passport to commissioned rank in the Kaiser's army. He had a wonderful knack of dealing with the workpeople, of whom we employed close on a thousand, some ninety per bent. of them girls. It would be hard to find a better type of labour than the latter. About half of them came from the town of Frankfurt, and the remainder from the country round. Those from the country often had as much as an hour's journey by train and tram from their homes to the factory. The industry in question being a new one for factory workers, there was no nucleus of trained labour available and all new hands had to be taught their particular operations. The instructors who came over from England to train the German workpeople when the factory was first started described them as being more adaptable than the class of labour to which they had been accustomed in this country. Many of the timings of operations had been considerably improved as against the standard figures we had taken over. In appearance, our girls were certainly superior to those I had seen in the parent factory in London; there was a refreshing absence of the floury white face powder and the cheap finery that strike the eye everywhere in the East End.

The men were, on the whole, not up to the same standard as the girls. The majority of them were skilled tradesmen, but there was the same great gap between the ages of thirty and forty. Some of the older men were good, but in these cases the result was generally attributed to the fact that they had undergone their military training before the war. One of the best men we had was a stoker who had acquired his love of tending boilers in the Imperial Navy, and whose one interest in life was his furnace. It was difficult to get apprentices. I heard widespread complaints about the difficulty of obtaining them in this as in every other trade. We were legally obliged to employ a certain number of men suffering from war injuries, but, fortunately, owing to our good relations with the local labour authorities, we were able to take fewer than some other firms. I say fortunately, because those we had appeared to have developed the "old soldiering" instinct to a very marked degree, and were inclined to trade on their privileged position. This question of good relations with the labour authorities is a very important one in Germany. There are a multitude of rules and regulations governing overtime and such matters that would make business almost impossible if they were all rigidly enforced. I was once warned of the awful penalties I was incurring by keeping one of our accounting staff working with me in the office after dinner in the evening.

"NOT WORRIED BY TRADE UNIONS."

We were fortunate in not being worried overmuh by trade unions, or, for that matter, by our membership of the masters' federation. This immunity was chiefly due to the fact that we were the only firm in the industry working by factory methods. There was a "Betriebsrat", or works council, in the factory that used to sit periodically in a room we were legally obliged to supply for the purpose, but their deliberations were generally confined to the ventilation of more or less reasonable minor complaints. It is interesting to note that under German law a member of the works council is entitled to attend the meetings of the "Aufsichtsrat," though this provision is generally nullified in practice by holding a purely formal meeting to which he is invited and reading the important matters on the agenda to a subsequent session which he does not attend.

We worked a forty-eight-hour week, divided into five working days, which works out at 9 hour and 36 minutes a day. No work was done in the factory on Saturdays, a practice which had many advantages. In the summer, we started work at 7 a.m. and knocked off at 5-15 p.m. with an interval of ten minutes for coffee at 9 p.m. and another half an hour for lunch at mid-day. In the winter, we started work an hour later. Most of the girls used to bring their own coffee and soup with them and the firm supplied a canteen room where meals could be eaten and steam ovens for heating up the food. Towards the end of the time that I was in Frankfurt the works council asked that a permit might be given to a butcher of their choice to sell his wares in the canteen, after which a thriving trade was done in the many varieties of "Wurst" for which Germany is justly famous.

There was one English foreman who had nearly two hundred hands under him. When he arrived he spoke no German at all, but he rapidly acquired a smattering and soon contrived to make himself understood in a jargon compounded of English and the local dialect. The fact that he was able to maintain discipline and to get good work out of his department, and also that he never had any trouble with the works manager, is a great tribute to the sweet reasonableness of the German character.

BULLYING.

The German is, in many ways, a touchy individual, but he will put up with a vast amount of bullying from those in authority. I have often seen one of the managers literally screaming at some unfortunate member of the staff, and this not in an enclosed room but in some place where all could see and hear, and I have seen burly men break down and weep under this treatment. Curiously enough, the men were more amenable to this sort of thing than the girls. I have seen the latter, and in particular the younger ones, answer back under such circumstances with bad results to the dignity of the manager concerned. "Nerves" are a common complaint in Germany since the war, and it seems only charitable to ascribe some of these outbursts to that cause. However, I am inclined to think that the Prussian tradition was also to blame. Our little works manager did not indulge in these outbursts which shows that the practice was unnecessary and that it was possible to maintain discipline without it. As a general rule, I found that those who had spent the war years farthest from the front were the most inclined to adopt what they considered to be the military manner of address towards their subordinates.

DEVOTION TO SPORTS.

Our factory had a very successful sports club. This institution enjoyed little or no active support from the management, who, belonging to the older generation, were inclined to regard such innovations with suspicion. The result was that the sports club was run entirely by a committee consisting of the representatives of the work-people and presided over by the works manager. Apart from an initial grant for sports gear and a small monthly subsidy from the firm, the funds were all subscribed by the members, who had to find some four to five marks each every month for grounds, expenses, and so forth—a considerable outlay for a man drawing thirty or forty marks a week. A number of commercial concerns in the town ran their own Soccer teams—Soccer is an all-the-year-round game in Germany—and a local league was formed, playing matches every Saturday afternoon. As far as I know, this league is still waiting for the presentation of a cup by some munificent donor. A number of the girls also belonged to the sports clubs and used to compete in swimming competitions.

This craze for sport is one of the most significant things about modern Germany, where it has caught hold of the youth of the country to an extent that must be seen to be believed. Sport is also officially supported; for example, the town of Frankfurt has built what must be one of the finest open air stadiums in the world, complete with a bathing pool accommodating thousands, hockey and football grounds, tennis courts, a bicycle racing track, and even an open air theatre. This cult of sport obviously goes a long way towards supplying the discipline and physical training that the young German imbibed before the war with his military training.

A CLASS WIPED OUT.

The inflation has practically wiped out the *rentier* class in Germany. Of the sixty-five odd millions of people who go to make up the population of the country, it is estimated that 90 per cent. earn less than 200 marks or £10 per month, while only 2½ million possess fortunes of more than 5,000 marks or £250, and only a total of 79,000 own fortunes of more than 100,000 marks or £5,000. The older members of the former middle classes are eking out a precarious existence—and existence in Germany is cheap though living is dear. The younger ones are earning their living in trade or commerce. For this reason the incidence of direct taxation falls lower in Germany than in this country. We had to deduct over the pay-table not only old age, unemployment, and sickness insurance, but also 10 per cent. odd for income tax from all our workers.

Frankfurt has always been the home of the Democratic party, who correspond most closely to our own Liberals, and whose chief Press organ is the *Frankfurter Zeitung*. This party is strongly supported by the Jews, who are well represented in the town. In the last elections, however, there was somthing like a landslide towards National Socialism. The present state of affairs is well calculated to swell the ranks of the extremist parties, and I know numbers of people who voted for Hitler because they felt that something ought to be done, without having any clear idea of what that something should be.

Conditions in Germany to-day are bad. The country is suffering from the effects of the general trade depression to the same extent that we are, and it is difficult to see how there can be any improvement until the question of Reparations is settled and adequate credits ensured for working capital. Contrary to expectation, the experience of the inflation has not destroyed the habit of thrift, but the accumulation of fresh capital is an impossibly slow process, under present conditions. In spite of very extensive rationalization, industry is struggling for its life, and the country has to support the burden of an army of unemployed exceeding five millions in number. Wages in Germany averaged about 26 per cent. lower than in this country at the end of 1930, and various emergency decrees since then have reduced them further. In addition, there have been wholesale reductions in salaries.

COSTS CUT TO THE BONE.

As a manufacturer, one was always rather inclined to regard the retailer as the villain of the piece. Our costs were cut to the bone, and we were calculating on a very small margin of profit, indeed, we were not reaching even this owing to the fall in turnover which was constantly upsetting our costing calculations. On the other hand, the prices charged by the retailers for our goods were often 50 per cent. and, in some cases, as much as 100 per cent. higher than our wholesale selling price, and, under these circumstances, it was difficult to believe that they were not making a substantial profit, though they probably had their own difficulties. However, by the end of 1930, the public was bringing pressure to bear on the shops by refusing to buy. Sales attracted thousands of purchasers, though even then there was a tendency on the part of the public to confine their purchases to those articles that had been most heavily marked down as bait. The effect of this state of affairs on the manufacturer was felt in the increasing difficulty that our travellers experienced in obtaining any bulk orders. Manufacturing for stock was a risky business with the possibility of further falls in raw material prices, and under these circumstances we did what most manufacturers not blessed with unlimited capital resources would have done—cut down our working hours in such a way as to enable our work-people to qualify for modified unemployment benefit.

By this time—the end of 1930—it was no longer an economic possibility to import more than a very limited quantity of goods from England to be made up in the factory. British goods were superior to German, but low prices had become more important than quality, and the cheaper British goods could not stand the import duty in competition with the equivalent classes of German goods. Under these circumstances, my utility was largely at an end, and I reluctantly severed my connexion with the company.

HISTORIC ESTATE TO BE SOLD.

Home Of A Hermit Poet.

An estate in Essex with historical associations extending over nearly a thousand years is to be sold.

According to Domesday Book, Hill Hall, Lady Hudson's place at Theydon Mount, which Knight, Frank and Rutley have been instructed to sell, was held by Godric, the hermit poet, who died in 1170.

The manor passed to various owners in the days of the Plantagenet Kings, including Henry of Essex, who was followed by the Lexington and Sutton families, and in the time of Henry Tudor, Thomas Hampden was Lord of the Manor.

A NOTED SCHOLAR.

Sir Thomas Smith, founder of the line of late owners of Hill Hall, was born at Saffron Walden in 1513, and became a noted scholar, being in turn lecturer, priest and knight, and during a long career of public service, he was Ambassador to France, Provost of Eton, Dean of Carlisle and M.P. for Essex. He was also Secretary of State to King Edward VI, and later to Queen Elizabeth.

The mansion was originally built about 1560, but was transformed and partly rebuilt about 17,000, being now one of the finest examples of the domestic architecture of the William and Mary period.—"News Chronicle".

ANOTHER GRANDMOTHER AT BILLIARDS

Two In Two Days.

Mr. Frank Foxon writes in the "News Chronicle":—

"These grandmothers are making a habit of it in billiards. It is always dangerous to use the word "record" in connection with sport, yet I will wager that a record was set up at the Burwat Hall, London, in mid-week in the London qualifying section of the Amateur Championship of women's billiards.

For the second day in succession a grandmother played in the blue riband event.

She was Mrs. E. Devlin, mother of J. F. Devlin, the famous Badminton player.

A REAL SPORTS WOMAN.

Mrs. Devlin is very proud of the fact that she had a hand in teaching her brilliant son Badminton, lawn tennis and swimming. She herself has been a very good lawn tennis player, having won about 50 prizes in single events.

She was beaten in Mail Week by Miss Roth, a doctor, who played extremely well, winning by 200 points to 111.

Miss Thelma Carpenter, of Bournemouth, is a strong favourite for this season's championship, but Dr. Roth may spring a surprise. She is really good.

I wonder if a great-grandmother will be playing to-day. You never know in these times.

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"In his romantic search among ancient documents for new light on the Scriptures, Dr. A. Mingana, working in his study at the Rylands Library in Manchester, has made another notable discovery.

A manuscript damaged by damp and not well enough preserved to justify reproduction, is found by Dr. Mingana to be a most precious relic of early Christian literature, of great value to students of early Christian doctrine.

Dr. Mingana discovered this Syriac text during an extended journey to the East which he undertook a few years ago in search of such treasures.

It bears the title, "The Book of Faith," and is one of the writings of Bishop Theodore which has been lost to Western readers for upwards of 1500 years.

"HERALD OF THE TRUTH"

Theodore was one of the most famous exegetical scholars of the early church, born about 350 A.D. at Antioch, and an early companion of St. Chrysostom.

Dr. Mingana has translated this work for the current issue of the John Rylands library bulletin. It is a commentary on the Nicene Creed, and is of special interest in its emphasis of the humanity of Jesus.

To quote the doctor:

"In arguing against some early Christian thinkers who had unduly emphasised the Divine side of Christ to the detriment of his humanity, he laid great stress on the fact that the man Jesus was a true man, endowed with all human faculties, including a true human soul and the second person of the Trinity of God.

"The word Son of God the Father was to be distinguished from the human son of Mary, born of the seed of David although, through the very close and intimate union existing between them, they were not two sons but one son.

"The close union between them was as it were not physical, but moral and spiritual, manifesting itself in one physical individual."

The Mingana collection of MSS., which is the subject of Woodbrooke studies, has now found a definite home in the newly-erected Selly Oak College's library, Birmingham. This library owes its existence to the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cadbury.—"The News Chronicle".

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Last year's prizes were the largest ever distributed.—"News Chronicle."

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Capital paid-up	Rs. 39,90,000
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent. p.a. from July to December on daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum on daily balances or at 4 per cent. per annum on minimum monthly balances. Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.

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VICTORY (Regd.) shall make you perfect man in 2 hours good tonic. No opium. Quite safe. PRICE Rs. 2 (two) per doz.

TERYAQ ATSHAQ Matchless remedy for any kind of Syphills. Absolutely without mercury. No trouble complete cure in one week. Price Rs. 3 (three.)

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BOMBAY.

THE TAMIL STAGE AND MUSIC

A Critical Analysis.

(BY T. A. NAGARAJAN).

Whether music is at all essential for the success of a play is a question that cannot find an easy solution. The regeneration of the now much degenerated Tamil stage depends on the successful solution of the problem of propriety of music in a drama. One school of thought lays more emphasis on the action side of the stage than music. Still more another set of trenchant critics are for an "in toto" ostracism of music from the sphere of the histrionics. The substratum of the latter coterie of critics is the raphsodical songs sung by amateurs and professionals alike in season and out of season in the enactment of a play. No doubt it is an undeniable fact that the stage is more often than not converted into a veritable venue of vocalists who are incognito actors indeed. But this should not blind as to the essentiality of measured music in an ideal play in contrast to the exaggerated place which it at present holds. In other words, maximum action and minimum songs should be the criterion of success in a stage performance.

WHAT ANCIENT AUTHORITY LAID DOWN.

A cursory glance through the golden leaves of "Natya Sasta" by Bharatha, an authoritative work on Dramaturgg recognised by all the authors of Sanskrit literature, would reveal to every keen stage-lover, no matter whether the drama is of Sanscritic or of other Indian languages, the propriety of music in a play. He says there are five occasions when music as such has to be sung when a drama is being enacted. The five occasions mentioned by him are found in the following Sloka:—

Pravesa—Akshepa—Nikshnama Uprasadikum—Atha—Antharam.

which means (1) when the characters are entering (2) when the actor expresses his state of mind, (3) when a new subject has to be introduced by a second person as against what is actually going on (4) when a scenic arrangement is in progress and (5) when the characters leave the stage to make their exit. From the above sloka and its interpretation it may be concluded that from the times of Bharatha, we have had in practice the above idea of music in a drama developing itself and dominating all our stage performances. The vestige of this idea is still prevalent in most of the amateur and professional enactment of Tamil plays as well and would continue to predominate in spite of the vigorous and unreasonable tirade against entrance and other even similar songs for causes for which the incongruous actor and not the melodious music that has to be blamed.

PRESENT DETERIORATION.

Like every other department of Indian culture that has suffered an extraordinary deterioration from its original place of eminence in its adaptability to satisfy the needs of the well-ordered society. the music and the histrionic art have had their own share of destraction. Banjous and Balbultarangs have invaded the pure harems of immortal stage-music and the sweet symphony has been deported and janing music with metallic sound and discordant note has been enthroned as might be witnessed in the now-a-day stage performances. The Indian who has not yet thrown to the winds his nature, with his original culture ingrained in all his tissues, is found to be always in the hunt for good music and for good dramas; so much so when some "Sangeetha Ratnams" and "Gravois" impersonated in Ayers and Ambals advertise their appearance in combination on the stage, one can witness the general "flock-up" of the theatre birds. The rhyme and reason for such a flock up is found to be in the mistaken conception of the populace that good music is nothing but good metallic tone pandering to the task of the audience.

In none of the actors of the present day can we find that good music of the days of Govinda Swamy Pillai and Chinnasama Iyer whose fame as masters of the Tamil stage-music is yet unrivalled. Time was when music and the stage were catering to the improvement of the moral, delight and instruction of mankind. But to-day the case is quite the reverse no matter whether they be professionals or amateurs. Instances are not wanting to show the typical awkwardness of the modern music of the Tamil stage. A parsee tune sung by Chandramati in "Mayanakandam" and an English note by Kabir in his renunciation and the so-called national songs at very inappropriate and inopportune time and place to satisfy the whims and fancies of the mob in the audience, are not rare occurrances in the modern Tamil dramas.

NEW IDEAS.

Examples of this kind can be multiplied but space forbids a detailed penning. Further it may be a digression if it is pointed out that the "Policeman Scene" in "Harichandra" and God Subramania appearing in fashion's most alluring fabric of silken gown and velvet shod slippers are a few of the many notorious innovations and experimentations with reference to plot-making and stage-dressing in the South Indian Tamil plays. Folk songs are introduced into the mouths of respectable charactars and incongruity has brought disgrace upon the stage-music itself. To this sort of dessension and deterioration, we have to blame the present mentality of the audience and not the actors. As such. ere the reformers take on hand the sublime task of the renovation of the Tamil Stage, it would be a happy augury if ways and means are devised for correcting the morale of the theatre birds in respect of music and the "once mores" thereof, especially when national songs are sung in as much as the fruition of their noble efforts can only then assume a practical shape. The Martin Luthers have flung aloft their banner of reformation and to them we look forward with expectant eyes for that day of the renaissance of the ancient art of our Bharatha Vaisha when the undesirable elements in the harems of immortal music would be given a decent burial and the "Sphere descended maid" enthroned to her proper place in the sphere of the historic art.

STARVATION TOWN.

The Dogs Eaten.

The Vienna correspondent of the "News Chronicle" wrote to the paper in mail week:—

The upper Austrian town of Steyr, once the flourishing centre of the iron industry, is now a town of starving unemployed, hungry beggars and underfed children.

It has been reduced to this condition by the discontinuance of the prodution of small arms since the war, the ban on the exportation of motor-cars and cycles to neighbouring States and the general economic cirsis.

A large part of the population of 22,000 is compelled to live on begging, and the bankruptcy of the town is imminent.

Inmates of charitable institutions are allowed to leave the homes on Fridays when they go begging from house to house.

Among the beggars are an ex-vice-burgomaster and former merchants and manufacturers.

Children have founded begging organisations, while adult beggars have divided quarters of the town among themselves, so that collisons are avoided.

Families of as many as 12 are living in one unheated room, lying on straw, without bed clothes.

Dogs disappeared in the town during last year, being killed and eaten.

It is said that there are families who have not eaten anything but dogs for weeks.

PROFESSOR'S BLOOD EXCHANGED.

Operation Lasts Ten Days.

The San Francisco correspondent of the "News Chronicle" wired to the paper in mail week:

"Professor Thomas P. Sanford, who holds the Chair of English at Berkeley University, is likely to recover after a blood transfusion operation which has lasted for 10 days.

For many years the professor, who is 65, has suffered from haemophilia, and underwent an emergency operation. His blood afterwards failed to coagulate and blood tranfusion was decided upon.

The professor's blood was completely exchanged for that of 30 students who volunteered for the transfusion operation, and after 10 days the blood coagulated.

Physicians are hopeful that he will recover completely.—British United Press.'

(Haemophilia is a blood affection, causing uncontrollable bleeding to follow very slight wounds).

BACHELOR PRIMATE ON MARRIAGE.

Refusal To Have Children Is Wrong.

Dr. Lang the bachelor Archbishop of Canterbury, has now issued a Pastoral Letter on 'Christian Marriage" to be handed to all couples who wish to be married in church in the diocese.

This letter was mentioned by the Primate in his pronouncement, published in the "News Chronicle" on the increasing laxity on the subject of marriage.

In a preface Dr. Lang writes: "I dare to hope that this letter may be read by you before you apply for a Christian marriage or your banns are called in your church.

His pastoral letter is as follows:

WONDERFUL TXPERIENCE.

"Marriage is a very wonderful and a very happy human experience for the man or woman who enters into it with the right partner and in the right spirit, but like every other great enterprise in life marriage makes a very serious demand on those who embark upon it.

"A true marriage brings deep and lasting happiness; a happiness which is deeper and greater than all the troubles of life. . . .

"The happiness will only endure if both the man and the woman bring to their joint life unselfishness, understanding, self-forgetfulness and a consideration for each other in all the little things of life.

"Where that effort is successfully made the result is a partnership which doubles life's joys and halves its sorrows.

"You are asking to be married in church. The marriage service of the Church is definitely intended for those who profess and call themselves Christians.

"By wishing to be married in church you are signifying your intention to try to live as Christians should live. . . . I would ask you therefore to pay special attention to the vow which each of you will take.

"TILL DEATH."

"Try to realise what these vows mean. Marriage is for life, whatever may happen in the future. It is for better for worse; for richer for poorer; in sickness and in health, till death do us part.

"Having taken such vows before God and in the presence of witnesses, duty and honour demand that they should be kept at all costs. If you are not prepared to take these tremendous vows. it is open to you be married not in cnuch but at a register office."

After pointing out that the civil marriage before the registrar is as valid as a marriage in church, the Archbishop continues:

"There is another part of the service that calls for thoughtful consideration. It comes at the beginning of the service and at the end.

"In the introduction you are reminded that marriage was ordained 'for the procreation of children' or 'for the increase of mankind according to the will of God,' and at the end of the service the prayer is offered for you that you may be 'fruitful in procreation of children' or that God would bestow upon you 'the heritage and gift of children.'

"Therefore, to enter upon marriage with the intention of refusing to have children cannot be right.

SPUR TO CHEERFULNESS.

"Parenthood is indeed the glory of married life. There can hardly be a more moving experience for any man or woman than the birth of their child.

"Married love thus enlarged and deepened is a constant spur to unselfishness, kindness, cheerfulness all the world over.

"Yet, remember parenthood calls for self-sacrifice and self-discipline.

"You must consider one another always keeping in mind that love means giving and not getting, and in all the relations of your married life you must exercise a deliberate and thoughtful self-control."

"Dictators" On Trial.

(From a Correspondent).

KHANDWA, Jan. 21.

The first "Dictator" Mr. Nomgastu, Pleader, and Mr. Harishchandra, the second "Dictator" are under trial.

The third "Dictator" Govind Shukla was arrested while addressing a meeting.

Srinagar.—The police have recovered almost all the missing property stolen from the Exhibition Buildings. A police constable who was on guard and some other persons have been arrested and will shortly be challaned.—A.P.

Srinagar.—Enquiry into the recent fires in Lidar Valley forests and the burning of two Government Rest Houses show that that they were not purely accidental. A further detailed report is being asked by Government.—A.P.

Madras.—A Madura message says that police arrested a villager of Devaseri, in Madura Taluk, who was wanted in connection with several dacoities. The villagers attack the police whereupon the latter fired in self-defence with the result that the father of the arrested man was shot dead.—A.P.

THE EXCELSIOR

4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE ALL-TALKING SINGING MOVIETONE
THE COCK EYED WORLD
featuring
VICTOR MCLAGLEN
EDMUND LOWE
LILY DAMITA.

THE EMPIRE

4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ALMOST A DIVORCE
featuring
SYDNEY HOWARD
(of "Up for the Cup" fame)
NELSON KEYS
A Merry story of marital misunderstandings.

THE EMPRESS
4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The All Singing, Dancing Talking, Romance
'MARRIED in HOLLYWOOD"
with
J. HAROLD MURRAY
NORMA TERRIS
Music by OSCAR STRAUSS.

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A FOX ALL-TALKING
THE NEW MOVIETONE FOLLIES OF 1930
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WITH
EL BRENDEL
MARJORIE WHITE
7 Songs, 7 Brand, New Comedy-Romance
With Song and Dance.
You'll simply convulse at the buffoonery of EL BRENDEL and MARJORIE WHITE.
SHOWS at: 5-30, 8 & 10-30 P.M.
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ALEXANDRA TALKIES
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

LAST WEEK !!
LAST WEEK !!
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD
SATURDAY 23-1-32 at 8-30 p.m.
'YEKACH PYALA'
SUNDAY, 24-1-32 at 3-30 p.m.
"SANT KANHO PATRA"
Booking is open at the Ripon Theatre from 8 a.m.

IMPERIAL
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presents
TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK
IMPERIAL MOVIETONE CO.'S
ALL TALKING, SINGING, and DANCING PICTURE.
DRAUPADI
featuring
Miss ERMELINE JILLOO
and other well-known Stars of the Company.
Daily three shows: at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 3 p.m.
Coming Ranjit-Movietone's All Talking, Singing and Dancing Picture
RADHA RANI
featuring
Miss GOUHAR
Sagar Movietone's All Talking, Singing and Dancing picture
"MIRA BAI"
featuring
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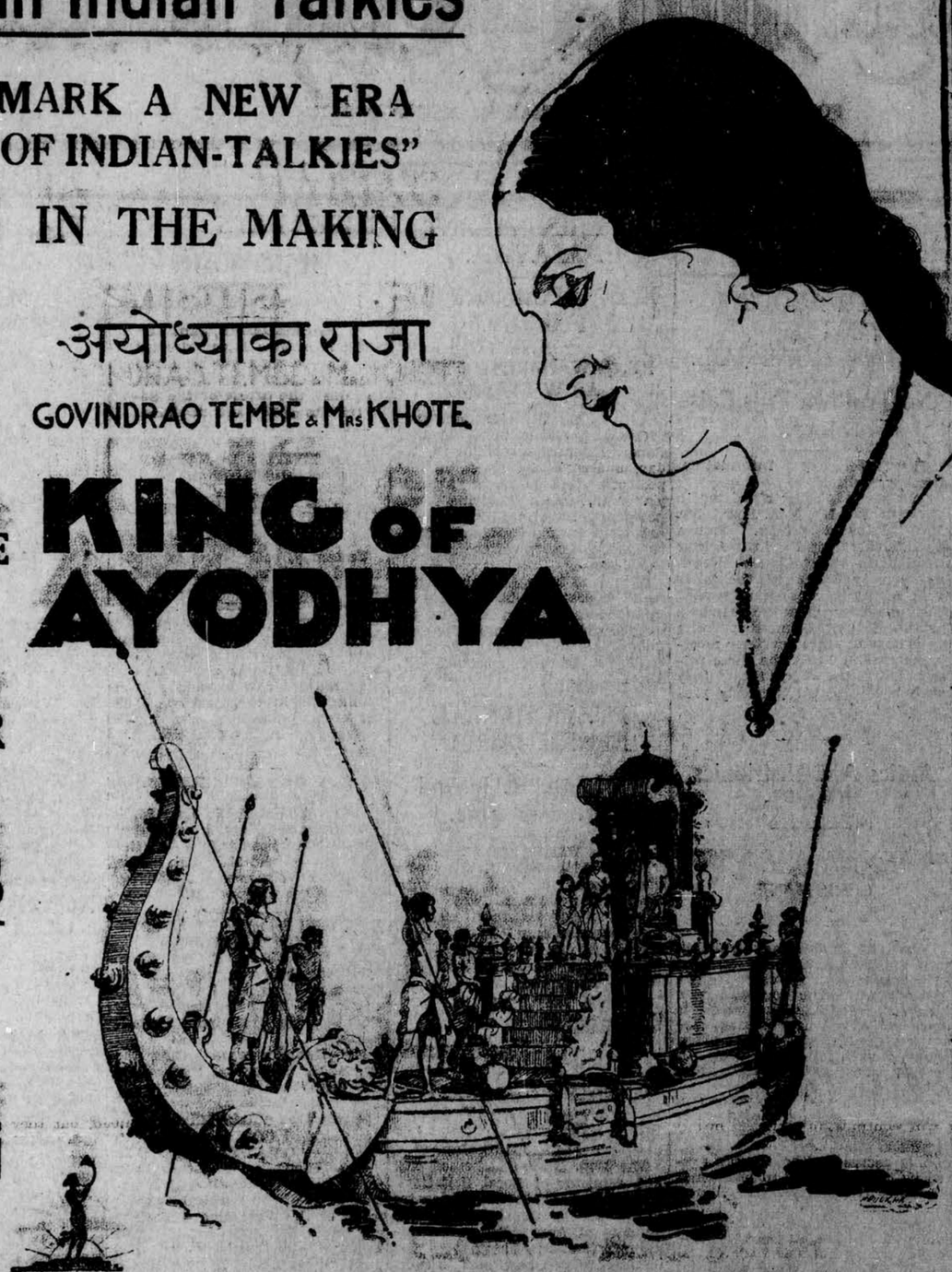

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AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 21.

March	6.70
May	6.85
July	7.03
October	7.26
December	7.42

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 21.

January	6.59
March	6.67
Middling Spot	6.64

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan 21.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

March	6.72
May	6.87
July	7.05

New York. Noon Call.

March	6.72
May	6.88
July	7.05

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 21.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	23,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	21,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

January 1932	5.23	5.26
February 1932		5.23
March 1932	5.20	5.21
April 1932		5.19
May 1932	5.17	5.18
June 1932		5.17
July 1932	5.16	5.17
August 1932		5.17
September 1932		5.18
October 1932	5.16	5.18
November 1932		5.20
December 1932		5.23
January 1933		5.24
Middling Spot		5.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

January	6.97
March	7.13
May	7.31
July	7.49
October	7.74
November	7.80
December	7.89
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	7.35

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 21.

Broach Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.40
Broach Fine (Good Staple)	5.52
Broach Superfine (Good Staple)	5.64
Oomra Good	5.12
Oomra Fully Good	5.22
Oomra Fine	5.37
Bengal Good	4.87
Bengal Fully Good	4.97
Bengal Fine	5.67
Scinde Fully Good	4.97
Scinde Fine	5.07
Scinde Superfine	5.17

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 21.

Copper, Braziers, £54.

Yellow Metal £43-3 4.

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £13-1 2.

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £8-1 8.

Tin, English Ingots, £144-1 8.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Jan. 21.

Demand Bills 345.75

WHEAT—BALTIC EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 21.

Rosario Santa Fe, per lb. cargoes.—Jan Feb. sellers 25.

Barletta Russo, per lb. cargoes.—Jan Feb. value 25.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels.—Jan Feb sellers 26/9.

Wheat Choice White Karachi parcels.—May June nominal 33/6.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 21.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb. Spot 3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Jan. 21.

Java Sugar, Fine white Dutch Standard, No. 2.—

C. & F. Calcutta:—Jan Mar. per cwt. 8-10 1 2.

C. & F. Bombay:—Jan Mar. per cwt. 8 11 nominal.

C. & F. Karachi:—Jan Mar. per cwt. 8 11 nominal.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Jan. 21.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 7-1 8.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 21.

Silver.—The rise is chiefly due to small China buying.

Spot	19-1 8
Forward	19-3 8

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 21.

Bar Gold Fine per oz. £5-19-5.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Jan. 21.

Bank Bills 3 months 5-9 16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 5-3 4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months 6-7 8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-7 8 per cent.

LINSEED.

London, Jan. 21.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton.—Jan Feb. sellers 211-5.

Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. Hull ton.—Jan Feb. sellers 208-15.

Linseed, Bombay, London, ton.—Jan Feb sellers 212.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 21.

T T London on Berlin 14.62.
T T London on Amsterdam 8.59
T T London on Brussels 24.83.
T T London on Madrid 41.12.
T T London on Milan 68.84.
T T London on Berne 17.70.
T T London on Paris 87.93.
T T London on Prague 111.50.
T T London on New York (Closing Rate) 3.46

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at THE DAVE CHEMICAL WORKS.

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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 21.

Chartered Bank of India A. & China £12-1 2.

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £100.

P & O Banking Corporation £6.

Funding Loan 4 per cent £86-5 8

Conversion Loan 3-1 2 per cent £75-3 8.

Indian Loan 5-1 2 per cent nil.

Rupee Paper 3-1 2 per cent £39.

Indian Stock 3 per cent Stock Sterling Loan £47.

Indian Stock 3-1 2 per cent Sterling Loan £55.

Indian Stock 4-1 2 Sterling Loan £75-1 2.

Consols 2-1 2 per cent £55-1 4.

War Loan 5 per cent £98-1 2.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92-3 4.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Jan. 21.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—Feb Apl paid & sellers 16/3.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt.—May Aug paid & sellers 16.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable information from their Liverpool Friends:—

"More looms meeting Manchester some progress made, further meeting Monday."

Reuter:—

"Market was quite but firm in absence of selling, influenced by trade buying, but later declined partially on realising."

Bombay, Jan. 22.

Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Friends:—

11-48 a. m.:—Liverpool market was steady on trade fixing, call sales and on anticipating of cheaper money.

3-27 p. m.:—Prospects of settlement of Looms question are brighter, meeting adjourned till Monday.

Reuter's Cable:—

"New York market was quiet but firm in absence of selling, influenced by cash buying but later declined partially on realising.

THIRD TRIUMPHANT WEEK!

KRISHNATONE'S SUPER TALKING & SINGING PICTURE

HEER-RANJHA

IMMORTAL LOVE-STORY OF THE NORTH with SHANTAKUMARI BOMBAY'S REPUTED SCREEN STAR and Master FAKEERA, renowned STAGE STAR.

BEST MUSIC & EXCELLENT PHOTOGRAPHY. DELIGHTFUL & SWEET SONGS

Daily 5-30, 8-0 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee SAT. and SUN, 3 p.m.

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Coming shortly:—

SHARDHA'S TALL-TALKIE—"SASSI-PUNOO"

KRISHNATONE'S—"NAL-DAMAYANTI."

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GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY FOR DEALERS IN SWADESHI TO EXHIBIT THEIR MANUFACTURES AT

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REGD. NO. B. 1067

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1932.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

ORDINANCE RAJ.

EVERY BATCH DISPOSED OF IN A COUPLE OF MINUTES.

Ten Persons Convicted For Picketing Mint.

Ten persons, including a Gujerati woman and an Indian Christian were arrested near the Mint for picketing on Friday. Soon after the Mint began working, the pickets also came on the scene. They were followed by the police, and the appearance of the police lorry brought a large number of spectators. The first to offer for arrest was Gujrabai a Gujerati Hindu woman. After her arrest, other pickets took her place and this went on till 1p.m. They were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court in batches of two and three. The trial of each batch, however did not last more than two or three minutes.

They all pleaded guilty and admitted having gone there to picket the Mint and to dissuade the people from going inside the Mint. Shrimati Gujrabai was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's further imprisonment.

Their names are as follows: (1) Gujrabai (2) Chhagan, (3) Premsukh (4) Marian DeSouza (5) Achanna Gangaram (6) Ramchandra Das (7) Ramaih Venkat, (8) Abdul Shaik Mohmed (9) Katti Setti and (10) Sadashiv Ganu.

ACCUSED ON CITIZENS RIGHTS.

Gets Six Months' R. I.

Six persons arrested at the Azad Maidan on Thursday evening for contravening the order of the Commissioner of Police were placed before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala on Friday morning. At the outset a technical legal difficulty arose as to whether the accused should be charged under Section 143 C. P. C. for defying the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order and thus being members of an unlawful assembly, or whether they should be charged of defying the order of the Commisioner of Police not to collect at the Azad Maidan.

After hearing Mr. H. B. Spencer, (the Police Prosecutor, the Magistrate, charged the accused with defying the order of the Police Commissioner.

The names of the accused are.—Sachindranath Mitra, K. Edulji Tata (Parsi), Mohan Banekrant, M. Sreenivasarao Krishnarao, Vasuddo Keshav, and G. Sunder. They were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly at first.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S WARNING.

Mr. Spencer, describing the circumstances under which the accused were arrested stated that it was announced that a public meeting would be convened on Thursday at the instance of several commercial associations of the city, and the Commissioner of police issued a press note stating that those who attended the meeting would offend the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 144 Cr. P. Code. The public were warned not to attend the meeting. The conveners of the meeting gave up the meeting, but a meeting was however held by certain other persons, when the police asked those present to disperse. The accused disobeyed the police order and they were arrested, and were therefore charged with being members of an unlawful assembly.

Tata, the second accused remarked that the police had no right to ask the public to go out of the maidan.

The Magistrate asked Mr. Spencer, who was the accused in question.

Mr. Spencer:—He appears in the garb of a taxi-driver.

Accused:—No, I am not a taxi-driver.

MAGISTRATE'S BAN NOT APPLICABLE.

The Magistrate opined that the accused could not be charged under the orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and stated that the announced public meeting did not take place. He thought that the prosecution must prove that the object of the meeting was to further the civil disobedience movement. He held that the Chief Presidency Magistrate's order was not applicable in this case.

Mr. Spencer then informed the court that their case was based upon the accused violating the Commissioner's order banning the meeting.

The Magistrate then remarked that if the prosecution charged the accused with disobeying the police order to disperse, the case was clear.

Mr. Spencer stated that that was his case.

Questioned by the Court, whether they pleaded guilty to the charge, the accused Tata stated that he technically pleaded guilty but observed that he had every right to be in the maidan.

FIGHT FOR CITIZEN'S RIGHTS.

Krishna Rao made a vehement speech in Court, and asked the Court whether it was the rule of might or right "What about the imperent, court tutional rights of citizens? Are they going to be trampled under foot by the executive officers?" thundered the accused. He wanted the Magistrate to explain Section 143 I. P. C. under which he was charged.

The Magistrate explained to him the Section at great length, when the accused remarked "The police acted in a most arbitrary inherent, constitutional rights of the law in the land." He then gave a graphic description of the arrests of the accused and pointing a police officer present in Court said "Did not this officer say that he would devour the accused if they did not move?" he concluded saying "Is this the law? The age of law is gone."

"HIDE AND SEEK POLICY."

Sub-Inspector Kamath giving evidence stated that the crowd began to play "hide and seek policy." (Laughter).

On the evidence before the Court, the accused were sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 25 or in default one month's further imprisonment.

ALL CLOTH MARKETS EXCEPT ONE CLOSED

MANGALDAS MARKET PICKETED.

The Mulji Jetha Cloth Market remained closed again on Friday. On inquiry as to the cause of the hartal, some merchants who were squatting outside the closed shops replied "We are not in a mood to do business." The Laxmidas market was similarly closed, while the Bullion Exchange also participated in the hartal.

The Mangaldas market was an exception to the rule, and remained open but subjected to vigorous picketing.

RUMOUR ABOUT WHIPPING IN ARTHUR ROAD JAIL.

"No Truth In This False Story."

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"A rumour is being circulated in the City that Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. M. G. Kapadia and Dr. Vaidya have been whipped in Arthur Road Jail. There is no truth whatever in this story, the falseness of which was demonstrated this morning when the members of the Visitors' Committee who were holding their quarterly meeting at the Jail saw the three prisoners who told them that they were being treated perfectly properly."

Antics And Histrionics In Court.—

"I AM NOT A CONGRESSMAN I AM A CHRISTIAN"

The trial of Tulsidas Vallabji, who appeared in Court, dressed in a fantastic manner caused great amusement. The accused was dressed as a Hindu, but put on a curious sort of hat. His appearance in Court in this strange dress, coupled with his merry way of acting and smiling caused great merriment.

He was charged with writing a "Bhoi Patrika" on the road announcing some Congress programme.

The accused without being asked by the Court said in loud tones "I am sorry, awfully sorry and promise not to write such things again. I am not a Congressman. I am a Christian."

The Magistrate asked the accused not to shout. When the latter remarked: "Of course I must shout. I don't want to go to jail."

The accused wanted to know from the Magistrate whether he would not leave him free, even if he apologised.

The accused was seen behaving in a very awkward manner, smiling, laughing, nodding and making signs.

APES POLICE OFFICER.

The police had to interfere, who asked him to keep quiet. One of the police officers pointed his finger at him, when the accused did the same. When a policeman stood very near him he would say "I am a loyal subject" but if they were a few feet away, he would begin his antics.

The accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 20 or in default one months' further imprisonment.

On hearing the sentence the accused shouted: "Oh, jail, has it come to this" and bowing to the Court left the room in a dramatic manner.

PARSI YOUTH LEAGUER ARRESTED.

One more arrest under the Emergency Powers' Ordinance was made by the Bombay Police on Friday. The arrested man was N. J. Dastur, a Parsee "Youth Leaguer."

He was marched to the Byculla jail. This brings the total number of arrests in Bombay under the Ordinance alone to over 60 since the civil disobedience movement started three weeks ago.

Arrest Of Khadi Workers In Ghatkopar.

GHATKOPAR, Jan. 22.

A khadi worker Sjt. Mohanlal Maganlal Parikh was arrested today in Ghatkopar at 5-30 a.m. at his residence. As we was kept in lock-up for five hours and was taken on foot to Kurla about three miles from Ghatkopar.

PT. KRISHNAKANT MALAVIYA.

Hearing Postponed To February.

PT. JAWAHARLAL CITED AS WITNESS.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 21.

Charge was framed against Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya, today, under Section 124-A, in respect of certain poems in "Abhudiya" and further hearing was postponed till 2nd February. He has cited Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others as witnesses for the defence.

Notices to leave Allahabad within 12 hours have been served on Pundit Sunderlal, member of the member of the All-India Congress Committee and Pandit Mohanlal Gautama, Secretary, Central Kisan League.—A. P.

PT. MOHANLAL NEHRU JAILED.

1 Month R. I. And Rs. 100 Fine.

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 21.

Pandit Mohanlal Nehru who was arrested in connection with the Katra procession was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine, in defalut, one month more, by Mr. Sohanlal at the Naini Jail to-day.—A. P.

Zemindars' Disillusionment.

INDIA'S "SPOILED CHILDREN."

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 21.

The Hon. Nawab Mohemed Yusuf, Minister of Local Self-Government, welcoming the delegates to-day to the Conference of Zemindars of Agra Province explained that the object of the Conference was how best to meet the situation. He emphasised that the opposite camp was trying to wipe out the Zemindar community.

Captain Raja Durga Narain Sing of Tirwa, who presided, asking the members to bestir themselves, said that Zemindars had become like spoiled children and their present helplessness was due not only to the lethargy but also to heir tendency always to depend entirely upon Government. Resolutions were passed laying great stress on the necessity of speeding up reforms as the real remedy for bringing about peace and contentment in the country.

Another resolution reiterated the Zemindars' demands for special representation and the creation of a Second Chamber. The Conference requested Government to fix the revenue on a lower and more liberal scale, and also thanked Government for having come to their rescue and helped them to realise their dues. —A. P.

FARIDPUR ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS.

FARIDPUR, Jan. 20.

(By Mail).

Babu Moti Lal Ghose, Pramatha Chowdhury, Anil Ghose and Subal Ghatak, who were arrested under the Picketing Ordinance were placed to-day before Mr. K. Bannerjee, Deputy Magistrate who finding all of them guilty sentenced each to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Jatindra Ray and Sudhipur Bhattacharjee, who were arrested under section 151 I.P.C. were also placed before the same magistrate and were found guilty under the Emergency Powers Ordinance. They were sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment each.

A batch of four volunteers of Boalmari were brought here today under arrest under section 180 I.P.C. for violating prohibitory orders under section 144 Cr. P. C. and remanded to police custody pending trial.—A.P.

ALIGARH UNIVERSITY

ALIGARH, Jan. 22.

At a special meeting of the Aligarh Muslim University Court held on January, Dr. Syed Ross Masood was unanimously re-elected Vice-Chancellor for another term of three years.—A.P.

ARRESTS IN BENARES

BENARES, Jan. 21.

Seven village volunteers were to-day sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15 in default further one month for defying the Salt Act. A report of thirteen arrests has been received from Moghalsari for picketing liquor, ganja and toddy shops, and two from Benares Tehsil.—A.P.

Look Out

FOR OUR

NEXT COMPETITION.

THREE DAYS' HARTAL IN AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 21

Mill operatives have decided to observe three day's hartal from to-morrow, as a protest against the arrest of the Secretaries of the Labour Union. —A.P.

ACTIVITIES IN KAIRA DISTRICT

PROF. S. GANDHI ARRESTED

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

Yesterday, salt day, was observed in Kaira District. Police made several arrests including the Dictator Mr. Narsinbhai Patel and dispersed processions in several places. Mr. Shantilal Gandhi, a professor of the Gujarat Vidyapith was arrested at Kapadwanj for addressing a public meeting in contravention of the order prohibiting him from taking part in the activities of the Congress.—A.P.

BOY DIES OF INJURIES.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 22.

A boy named Surendra Jethalal, said to have been injured on the river bed on the 12th inst. when the police dispersed a meeting, died this morning.—A.P.

JAILED LEADER ELECTED MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 22.

Pandit Dwarkaprasad Mishra, Secretary, Provincial Congress, now in jail has been elected President of the Jubbulpore Municipality.

Mr. Radhikaprasad Varma and Dr. S. G. Belapurkar were elected Vice-Presidents.—A.P.

Urdu Daily Asked To Pay Rs. 1,000 Deposit.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

The "Hind", a Calcutta Urdu daily, has been served with a notice from the Political Department of the Government of Bengal under the Press Act of 1931 asking the management to deposit a security of Rs. 1,000 with the Chief Presidency Magistrate before 30th January.—A.P.

Don't Sell Gold, But Preserve It.

MALAVIYAJI'S FERVENT APPEAL TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

A Misconception Removed.

LIKELIHOOD OF FURTHER RISE IN GOLD VALUE.

PT. M. M. MALAVIYA.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya has issued following statement to the Press:—

"I am pained to find that such a large amount of gold is being exported from the country. The Government of India should have bought all gold that was offered, but they abstained from doing so because they want to keep the rupee linked to the sterling at a rate of exchange which does not benefit this country. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the people themselves not to sell gold but to preserve it. If we allow our gold to be exported it will be very difficult in future to get it back from abroad to rehabilitate the strength of our currency and finances. The export of gold started with the sale of that precious metal by the people in distress. That was the case of helplessness on their part. But now I hear that my countrymen and countrywomen who happen to have gold are selling it because they think that its price has risen very high and that in future they will be able to buy it back at cheaper rate. This idea is based on misconception.

The rate of gold is determined by the rate of exchange. The cross rate having fallen from 483 to 346, our rate of exchange in terms of gold is at present about thirteen pence. Gold would become cheaper only if the cross rate rises, but looking at trade and other conditions there is little likelihood of a rise in the cross rate, rather there is every indication of a fall. The result of such a fall will be to further raise the rate of gold in terms of rupees.

Moreover, if the export of gold is stopped the rupee-sterling exchange will fall. The result will be to raise the rate of gold in terms of rupees and also to increase the prices of our agricultural products. Such an increase in prices is greatly needed to relieve the distressed condition of our agriculturists. I strongly advise my countrymen to conserve their gold both in their own interests and in the interest of our country. By doing so they stand to benefit in every way. I therefore appeal to all men and women and all bankers and merchants who have the good of India and Indians at heart not to sell or export any gold at present.—A.P.

NON-STOP FLIGHT OF GOLD & SILVER.

What "Maloja" Carried To London.

LONDON, Jan. 22.

1021 bars of silver from Bombay as also gold valued at £1506000 arrived Plymouth on January 21 aboard P and O "Maloja", consigned to London.—Reuter's Special.

"PURE INVENTIONS" Or "Malicious Distortions."

ALLEGATIONS OF GENL. BOURGEOIS AND M. ECCARD.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Berlin.—Official quarters ridicule the allegations of General Bourgeois and M. Eccard which are described as pure inventions or malicious distortions.—Reuter.

(The allegations referred to above were contained in a Paris cable sent by Reuter to the effect that General Bourgeois and M. Eccard, members of the Senate Commission entrusted to report on armaments declared that "Germany was preparing a powerful army in spite of the Treaty of Versailles, and that active propaganda was being carried on to inculcate the spirit of revenge even among school children.")

GRAND NATIONAL.

The Handicaps.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

The following are weights for the Grand National to be run on March 18:—

Gregalach 12/7; Shaun Goilin 12/4; Grakle 12/3; Colliery Pand 12/2; Drintyre 12/0; Kakushin 11/12; Coup De Chapeau 11-10; Sir Lindsay 11/9; Inverse 11/7; Heartbeak Hill and West Indies 11/6; Impudent Barney 11/4; Solanum, Vinicole and Richmond Second 11/3; Sea Soldier 11/2; Gatebook Apostasey and Holmes 11/10; Wretham and Theras 10/12 Alike 10/11; Anandale, Easy Virture, Near East and Merriment Four 10/10; Remus, Glangesia and Exclose 10/9; Ottawa, and Hank 10/8.

The following horses carry weight of 10/7:—Possible, Egrement, Aruntius, Aspirant, Cold Punch, Evolution, Gibus, Pelorus Jack Smokymoke The Ace Second, Tamasha. Quite Calm, All Over, Red Lynch, Dusty Foot Forbra, K.C.B., D.D.B., Fair Richard, De Larue. Harewood, Tooten Hill, Rally Hanwood, Great Span, Prince Cheery, Relation and Ruddyman.—Reuter's Special.

KEMAL PASHA'S LATEST REFORM.

Prayers & Verses From Koran To Be Recited In Turkish.

LONDON, Jan. 21.

Constantinople.—Another Kemal Pasha's reform will be enforced to-morrow when for the first time prayers and verses from Koran will be recited in Turkish, instead of Arabic in the Mosque of Stsophia in the presence of Turkish members of Parliament, large gathering of officials and notable persons. Henceforth the traditional Koran in Arabic which is not intelligible to masses in Turkey will be replaced in services in the mosque by a Turkish translation.—Reuter.

Edited by LAXMAN GANESH KHARE, (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by VINAYAK MADHAVRAO BAWAR at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.